# THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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11th November 1862.

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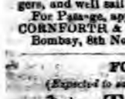

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Bombay, 8th November 1862.

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Bombay, 8th November 1862.

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NUSSERWANJEE D. BADHURJEE,
Manager B. S. N. Co.

Bombay, S. N. Co.'s Office, 6th November 1862.

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Bombay, S. N. Co.'s Office, 6th Nov. 1862.

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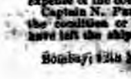
Bombay, 14th Nov. 1862.

FOR SURAT.



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JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 14th November 1862.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *City of Carlisle*, Captain N. PENTREATH from London, are requested to send off boats for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the consignees.

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W. NICOL, & Co.

Bombay, 13th November 1862.


## Notices.

ADVERTISEMENT.—It having been determined to dissolve the Indian Navy Club on the 30th November 1862, all persons having claims against that Institution, are requested to submit the same for adjustment within twenty days from the date hereof.

All persons indebted to the Club will be good enough to liquidate the amount of their Bills as speedily as possible.

N. B. WORSLEY, Secretary.

Indian Navy Club, 1st November 1862.

NOTICE TO NAVIGATORS IN THE CHINA SEA—PORT OF AMOY. The Amoy Dock Comyany's new Grannite Dock, 316 feet long, with 19 feet water at the gates, a rise and fall of 18 feet on spring tides, and fitted with Caisseon Gate, is now in complete working order.

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Amoy, July, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the interest and responsibility of NESSERWANJEE FRAMJEE DODHEE in the Firm of NESSERWANJEE and PESTONJEE, China Depository at Bombay, ceased from the 24th October last by mutual consent, all debts due to and by the Firm will be received and paid by the remaining partner PESTONJEE COWASJEE KHARAS.

NESSERWANJEE FRAMJEE DODHEE.
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પા૦ પેશાનજી કાવશજી ખારાસ.

Bombay, 10th November 1862.

With reference to the above Notice, the Firm will be now carried on in the name of PESTONJEE COWASJEE KHARAS, the remaining partner of the Firm of NESSERWANJEE and PESTONJEE, and he begs to solicit a continuation of those favors which were so liberally accorded to their old Establishment Firm, and to assure the Public in general, and their customers in particular, that it shall always be their study by care and strict attention in the execution of such orders and commisaions as they may be favored with to merit approbation.

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Bombay, 10th November 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that TAHAIR BOO MULECKJEE, widow of Borah Abdool Rahim Abadeen, has contracted to sell to SHA CHUTTOOR BHOOJ ASSARIA, all that Piece or Parcel of Land or Ground with the Chawl or Dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate outside the Fort, in Shamajee Apajee Street, and assessed under No. 17, and bounded on the North by the Public Road, on the South by the House of Rahunbhai Alloobhai, on the East by Shamajee Street, and on the West by the House of Vullee Mahomed Ujwance, all persons having claims on the said property, by mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, are requested to make the same known within thirty days from the date hereof, to Mr. CURROODEEN TYABJEE, Solicitor for the purchaser, at his Office, No. 16, Apollo Street, within Fort, otherwise the purchase will be completed, and all claims preferred thereafter will be considered as null and void.—Dated, this 1st day of Nov. 1862.

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The Proprietors take this opportunity of requesting all parties having claims against or being indebted to them, to prefer their claims or discharge their debts before the date of the Auction Sale.

Bombay, 5th November 1862.

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Bombay, 14th October 1860.

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TO LET.—FROM THE 1st DECEMBER 1862.—A very large and Commodious three storied HOUSE, at present occupied as the "British Hotel," situated within the Fort, in which there is a strong stone built safe for Treasure, and well adapted for a Bank or Mercantile Office. For particulars, apply to Messrs. EDULJEE RUSTONJEE'S SONS, Apollo Street, Fort.

## Business Announcements.

TO OYSTER EATERS.—We cannot too much recommend "Goud in freres" "Haut Santerne."

H. GAIGNOUX, Junior.

T. WILLIAMSON, GENTLEMEN'S HAIR CUTTER.

Hair Cut at the Shop ..... Rs. 1
Do. do. at their own Houses ..... „ 2

A supply of the undermentioned Toilet Requisites and Medical Specifics on hand:—

Williamson's Vegetable Hair Oil, for the Growth and Preservation of the Hair. Price Rs. 5 per 4 oz. phials.
Do. Anti-Scurf Hair Lotion. Price Rs. 3 per quart.
Williamson's Antacid Tooth Powders, Rs. 3 per 4 dozen packets.
Do. Vegetable Dysentery Pills, Rs. 2-8 per dozen.
No. 6, Bake House Lane, Fort.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS.—FROM D. HOGARTH & Co., of Aberdeen and London, per Ship *Talbot*. There comprise Roast Beef, Corned Beef, Rump Steaks, Boiled Beef, Roast Veal, Veal and Vegetables, Roast Mutton, Hannot Mutton, Irish Stew, Boiled Mutton, Scotch Haggis, Seasoned Beef, Mixed Collops, A lamode Beef, Ox Cheek and Vegetables, Beef and Vegetables, Stewed Veal, Minced Veal, Veal Cutlets, Calf's Heads, Seasoned Mutton, Hashed Mutton, Mutton and Vegetables, Lamb and Peas, Veal and Peas, Curried Veal.

SOUPS.—Mock Turtle, Giblet, Hare, Mulligatawney, Vegetable, Green Peas, Cressi, Vermicelli, Venison, Oyster, Veal, Ox Cheek, Chicken, Kidney, Julienne, Gravy Soup, Mutton Broth, Grouse, Partridge, Fine Boulli, and Essence of Beef.

FISH.—Finden Haddocks, Fresh Herrings, Salmon, Oysters, and Lobsters.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
No. 1, Church Gate Street.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL at the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, have for sale—
Cast Iron Socket, and Flanged Pipes from 2 to 9 inches diameter.
Wrought Iron Tubing with Bends, Tees and Cast Iron Cocks from 2 to 2 inches diameter.
"Lambert's" Patent Stop and Bit Cocks from ¼ to 1½ inch diameter.
Steam Stop Valves from 1 to 2 inches diameter.
Common Stop, Bit and Ball Cocks.
Ornamental Cast Iron Fountains.
Contractors' and Miners' Tools, &c. &c.

DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH RESTORING, REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, for Perfect Digestion, strong nerves, sound lungs, healthy liver, refreshing sleep, and functional regularity are speedily restored, without Medicine, Purging, or Expense, to the most disordered or enfeebled, by DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH RESTORING REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which removes indigestion (dyspepsia), habitual constipation, hemorrhoids, liver complaint, flatulency, diarrhœa, dysentery, nervousness, billiousness, scarlatina and other fevers, sore throats, catarrhs, colds, influenza, hooping-cough, diphtheria, measles, Gastric and other fevers, noises in the head and ears, rheumatism, gout, impurities, eruptions, hyseria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heart-burn, headache, debility, dropsy, despondency, cramps, spasms, nausea and sickness, sinking, fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, scrofula, tightness of the chest, pains at the pit of the stomach and between the shoulders, &c., atrophy or wasting away of the body in old and young.

Avoid Pills and Medicines; they invariably aggravate and perpetuate diseases; their annoyance, disappointment, and expense may be saved, and all Doctor's and Apothecary's Bills avoided by using Du Barry's Food, which, at a few pence per day, saves 50 times its cost in Physic, Cod liver oil, and all other remedies.

Certificate No. 36,418. We find it the safest remedy, Andrew Ure, M.D., F.R.S. Dr. Harvey; Dr. Wurzer. Dr. Sinclair; Dr. Campbell.

We extract a few out of many thousand cures:

Cure No. 1,771, Lord Stuart de Decies of many years' dyspepsia. Cure No. 49,832. Mrs. Maria Joly, of Lynn, Norfolk, of fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness, and vomiting. Cure No. 47,121. Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies. Cure No. 54,888. The Rev. James T. Campbell, Fakenham, Norfolk, of indigestion, and torpidity of the liver. Cure No. 46,270. James Roberts, Esq., of Frimly, Surrey, of 30 years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, partial deafness.

Packed in bottles with full Instructions; 1 lb. Canisters, 2-13; 2 lbs. Canisters, 4-6.

FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE & Co.

No. 11, Forbes Street Fort, Bombay.

## HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW.

ALEXANDRE FLUTINAS.

A SMALL STOCK of these favorite Instruments is now available, each in a Wood box, lined and fitted with hooks, handle and lock &c, they have the full number of keys and a book of instruction is in the box with each Flutina.—Price Rs. 35, each cash.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

CORNOPEONS.

THE finest now in use are those by Courtois, the celebrated maker of all the principal band Instruments in the world. A few of these beautiful Cornopeons are for sale at Rs. 120 each.

A fine collection of ordinary, cornets, of strong manufacture, powerful in tone, and, remarkably easy to sound, ranging in prices from 50 to 100 Rs. each cash.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

THE ONE HUNDRED RUPEE HARMONIUM.

HERBERT & Co. have just landed a shipment of the above Harmoniums, made specially to their order. They will be found peculiarly suitable for the traveller, for camp use, or for board ship, as they are not at all liable to get out of order.

Rampart Row, Bombay, HERBERT & Co.

THE MINIMA HARMONIUM.

THIS elegant and novel Instrument is on an improved model; has double treddles, with three sets of notes throughout, producing as many distinct qualities of tone. It has the Percussion or Pianoforte Hammer Action, comprises five octaves of notes with four octaves of keys, slightly contracted. The quality of its tones equals that of the best Drawing-room Models, added to a brilliancy peculiar to this Harmonium. Rs. 230.

Other Minima Harmoniums of the same description in beautiful Rosewood cases, but *without* the Percussion Action. Rs. 240.

The Minima Harmonium is especially adapted for the traveller, or the voyager, or for any one who has to remove from place to place, it is manufactured expressly so that it can be taken to pieces by any one (even by a native servant), so simple is its construction, and each instrument is provided with a well made box with lock and key measuring only 31 inches, by 16½ inches, by 20 inches. The box is included in the above quoted cash prices.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co,

ORGAN HARMONIUM.

WITH Two Rows of Keys, and with a bellows-blowing apparatus, in addition to the usual *treddles* or foot-blowers.

Herbert & Co., have a first class Instrument imported expressly for use in small Church or Chapel; it has two rows of keys, each five octaves compass, the upper row produces a soft and flute-like quality of tone intended for interludes and swell passages;—the lowest set of Keys produces a loud organ quality of tone in every way suitable for leading a number of voices, the Instrument has sixteen stops and is made of solid oak wood, the front is of rich design, ornamented with real pipes of metal in the style of a Small Church Organ:—it stands above 8 feet high, and is adapted for the climate of India. Price Rs. 700.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

VIOLINS.

SOME of the finest toned Violins that it is possible to purchase new are available in the musical department of H. & Co.'s stock, the average price is Rupees 50 to 80, they are well fitted up, in good case with bows and spare strings &c. complete.

TENORS; some good Tenor Violins are also for sale at fair prices with bows and strings complete in boxes similar to the Violins.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

VIOLINCELLOS.

HERBERT & Co. have on hand two first class Instruments, one of very fine tone, well adapted for solos; they have both been in India two years, and are consequently well seasoned to the climate, they are perfect, and are really valuable Instruments. Price Rs. 150.

Rampart Row, Bombay, HERBERT & Co.

HUNTING AND POST HORNS.

VERY necessary for travellers, being of the small size with extra thin tubing, producing a shrill blast useful for giving an Alarm or notice of approach &c. Price Rs. 6 each.

Rampart Row Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

FLAGEOLETS.

THE SOLO FLAGEOLET is now made a most perfect Instrument the latest improvements upon it having rendered it worthy of the principal place in Her Majesty's "Bands, when performing on grand occasions. It has seven Keys and differs entirely from the ordinary Flute Flageolet. Price Rs. 80 each with book.

*N.B.*—Carefully packed in a Mahogany case.

Rampart Row Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

COPPER KENT BUGLES.

THESE INSTRUMENTS are commonly known as *Keyed* Bugles in distinction to the *Military* or *Field* Bugles, they have a full complement of Keys, and the Book of Instruction is so easy for beginners that there are few that find any difficulty in becoming

# COMMERCIAL.

## BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
*Saturday, 15th November* 1862.

### EXCHANGE.

| On What Place. | Terms. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|
| London Banks | 6 months' sight | 2s. 1d. |
| Do. Credits | Do. do. | 2s. 1¼d. |
| Do. Documents | Do. do. | 2s. 1¼d. |
| Canada | At sight | 99½ |
| Madras | 20 days' sight | 98¼ |
| China | 60 Do. do. | 217 per $100 |

### SHARES.

| Names. | Paidup. | Last Half-yearly Dividend. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BANKS. | Rs. | | |
| Agra Bank | 500 | 5 pr. ct. | 85 per cent pm. [ex divd. |
| Bombay Bank | 1,000 | 4½ do. | 99 ditto. |
| Central Bank | 250 | 2½ do. | 9 Disct. |
| Commercial Bank | 500 | 3 do. | 8 prem. |
| Chartered Bank of India, A. & China | 200 | 2½ do. | 2 pr. ct. disct. |
| Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China | 250 | 5 do. | ¢2 prm. |
| Oriental Bank Corporation | 250 | 8 do. | 196 pr. ct. pm. |
| Madras Bank | 1,000 | 4½ do. | 72 pr. ct. pm. |
| PRESS Cos. | | | |
| Apollo Press Co. | 11,000 | 1,800 per share | Rs. 22,000 p. sh. |
| Colaba Press Co. | 2,700 | 390 do. | Rs. 6,250 p. sh. |
| Hydraulic Press Co. | 4,000 | 350 per share | Rs.250 dis. nom. |
| Elphinstone Land & Press Co. | 6,000 | 225 per share | Rs.4,300p.sh.pm |
| RAILWAY Cos. | | | |
| G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock | 218-3 0 | pr. ct. | Rs. 4 disct. |
| Do. New £20 shares | 130.14.6 | 2½ do. | Rs. 8 disct. |
| Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co. | 1,000 | 2½ do. | Nominal. |
| SPINNING & WEAVING Cos. | | | |
| Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co. | 5,000 | 1,000 per share | Par. |
| Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co. | 1,100 | ..... | Rs. 400 disct. |
| Manockji Pitty Spinning & Weaving Co. | 550 | ..... | Rs. 200 disct. |
| Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co. | 2,500 | 450 Rs. p. share | Rs.75 to 100 pm. |
| Royal Spinning and Weaving Co. | 1,500 | ..... | Rs. 325 disct. |
| Victoria Spinning Co. | 5,000 | ..... | Rs. 200 disct. |
| Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co. | 1,500 | ..... | Ditto. |
| Jafar Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited | 125 | ..... | Ditto. |
| Coorla Spinning Co. | 5,000 | ..... | |
| Bombay S. N. Co. | 500 | 35 per share | Rs. 190 per sh. |
| Colaba Land Co. | 10,000 | Rs. 100 | Rs. 16,000. |
| Investo Mill Co. | 4,000 | ..... | Rs. 300 disct. |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sovereigns, each | Rs. | 10-5 |
| Bank of England Notes | ,, | 10-3 |
| Spanish Dollars | ,, | 240 |
| Carolus | ,, | 290 |
| Mexican Dollars | ,, | 225 |
| German Crowns | ,, | 213 |
| Five Franc Pieces | ,, | 205 |
| Bar Silver | ,, | 106½ to 106¾ |
| Gold Leaf | ,, | 16-7 |

### FREIGHTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To Liverpool (Cotton) ready | £3 | 2s. 6d. |
| ,, (Seed) | £1 | 15s. 0d. |
| To London (Cotton) | £2 | 17s. 6d. |
| ,, (Seed) | £2 | 0s. 0d. Nominal. |
| To China | | No enquiry. |
| To Clyde | | |
| Hull | | |
| To Calcutta and back | Rs. 2) | offered. |

### (PRICES CURRENT (13th November 1862.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| COTTON at Colaba: | | Per candy |
| Old Broach, ready | Rs. | 370 to 385 |
| Old Surat | ,, | 385 to 390 |
| Old Dhollera, and Dhowngaor | ,, | 400 to 410 |
| Old Oomrawtee | ,, | 370 to 375 |
| Old Oompta | ,, | 380 to 385 |
| Old Dharwar Sawginned | ,, | 535 to 557 |
| Old Surnee, and Nuggur | ,, | 365 to 370 |
| Old Veraval | ,, | 350 to 352 |
| Khandeish | ,, | 350 to 352 |
| Old Perateboe | ,, | 332 to 335 |
| Old Accola | ,, | 335 to 340 |
| Old Mangalore | ,, | 353 to 355 |
| OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,305 to 1,315. | | |
| SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs. | | 6-12 to 6-13 per cwt. |
| Sapseed, Gusarat | ,, | 8-4 to 8-6 nominal. |
| Gingelly mixed (Black and White) | ,, | 35 to 36 |
| | ,, | 40 to 41 nominal. |
| Niger | ,, | 28 to 29 |

# BANKS.

## CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On London, at 6 months' sight | 2s. | 0¾d. | per Rupee. |
| ,, 4 do. | 2s. | 0¾d. | ,, |
| ,, 3 do. | 2s. | 0¼d. | ,, |
| ,, 2 do. | 2s. | 0¼d. | ,, |
| ,, 1 do. | 2s. | 1d. | ,, |
| ,, On demand | 2s. | 0¼. | ,, |
| On Scotland do. | 2s. | 0¼. | ,, |
| On Ireland do. | 2s. | 0¼. | ,, |
| Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight | 1s. | 11¾d. | ,, |

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn ..... 4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. FREBLESS,
Bombay, 10th Nov. 1862. Acting Agent.

# SHIPPING.

## BOMBAY.

### Arrivals.

| DATE. | SHIPS. | COMMANDERS. | FROM |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 14 | Victoria (s) | Nacoda | Surat 13 Nov. |
| | Pate Salsano Florie | | |
| | Goa | Nacoda | Mozambique Sept. 16 |

### Departures.

| DATE. | SHIPS. | COMMANDERS. | To |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 14 | Malta (s) | King | Hongkong, &c. |
| | Naval Brigade | Moore | Cochin. |

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Victoria*, from Surat.—Mrs. Brown, and child; Mrs. Nelson, and son and 202 natives.

### Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Caledonia*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Leonie*, for Coast and Calcutta.

### IMPORT MANIFESTS.

*From Calcutta.*

Steamer *Arratoon Apcar*.—7 cases Copper; 760 bales Jute; 2 rolls Mats; 63 bundles Copper; 1 box Flamer Oil; 4 casks Tobacco; 819 bales Gunnies; 404 bales Shirtings; 10 cases Telegraph Stores; 172 packages Goods; 1 case Millinery; 849 bales Cotton; 2 cases Brass wire; 26 bales Silk; 1 case Snuff; 4 boxes Glassware; 1 box Shoes; 1 box Earthenware; 15 packages Ivory; 1 case Rosewater; 1,745 bags Rice; 6,624 bags Sugar.

*From China.*

Steamer *Arratoon*.—5,423 tubs Sugar Candy; 866 cases Tea; 5,073 bags Sugar; 2,500 cases Cassia; 339 cases Silk; 315 bundles Old Brass; 615 bundles Old Copper; 5 bundles Tusks; 20 cases Camphor; 9 cases Cigars; 1 bundle Ivory; 6 cases Sundries; 1 box Merchandize.

*From London.*

*Windsor Castle*.—14 cases Cochineal; 165 cases Wine; 100 boxes Wax Candles; 5 packages Carriages; 112 casks Beer; 529 packages Iron; 27 cases Brandy and some packages of Merchandize.

### DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 14th NOVEMBER 1862.

*For London.*

*Wings of the Wind*.—294 bags Coffee, 826 cwt. 1 qr. 17 lbs., J. N. Wadia Sons and Co.; 44 packages Coffee, 79 cwt., Javarcelall Woomeashunker and Co.

*Gustave*.—5 chests Cardamoms 84 cwt., Soondersee Mooljee; 83 packages Coffee, 115¼ cwt., Khatesy Rugwejee.

*Edmund Kaye*.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., 40 bales Coir Yarn, 100 cwt., F. Chambers.

*Bithby*.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee; 168 frasels Coffee, 244 cwt., Fernandez; 2 old Chairs, B. and A. Hormusjee.

*For Liverpool.*

*James Smith*.—200 packages Wet Dates, 345 cwt., J. Rigg and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., D. Byramjee and Co.

*Queen of the West*.—140 bales Coir Fibre or Loose, 348 cwt., 60 bales Coir Yarn, 150 cwt., Khimjee Thurcen.

*Hoodoo*.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Goculdass Liladhur.

*Minnow*.—76 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Vasunjee Kurrun; 200 bales Cotton, 700 William Nicol, and Co.; 300 bales Cotton 1,050 cwt., John Tasker and Co.

*Lancastrian*.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Jeathe and Co.; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Sewjee Nensy and Co.

*Inkerman*.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Eduljee and Hormusjee Shapoorjee and Co.

*Sydney Eggers*.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Ritchie Stewart and Co.

*Amlise*.—793 bundles Linseed, 396½ cwt., Jairam Visram.

*Ino*.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Dyaram Backram; 155 bales Cotton, 542½ cwt., Calliandass Nesserwanjee and Co.; 130 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., Nanabhoy Bomonjee.

*G. H. Holt*.—120 bales Cotton, 420 cwt., Bappoo Visram 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., R. J. Jeejeebhoy; 52 bales Cotton, 182 cwt., Stearns Hobart, and Co.

*For Havre.*

*Victoria*.—20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt., Adamally.

*For Hongkong.*

Steamer *John Bright*.—10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sittaram Mundlail; 8½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Juvaremull Ranjeedass; 40 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Madhowdass Cursondass; 171 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs., each, David Sassoon and Co.; 315 bundles Sharkfins, 96¼ cwt., 42 bundles Fishmaws, 12 cwt. 2 qr. 17 lbs., Khan Mohmed Hubib; 731 bundles Sharkfins, 224½ cwt., Khanbhoy and Ahmudbhoy Hubib; 14 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Curimbhoy Ebram; 12 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Curimbhoy Ebram; 53 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Dhurumsy Poonjabhoy; 175 bundles Sharkfins; 52 cwt. 3 qr. 21 lbs., Mohmed Roysee; 77 bundles Sharkfins, 24 cwt., Khan Mohmed Habibbhoy; 270 bundles Sharkfins, 84 cwt. 1 qr. 24 lbs., Lalljee Hemraz; 8 chests M. Opium 136 lbs., each, B. F. Cama; 35 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Meer Sassoon Moovy; 27 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, E. and A. Hormusjee; 24 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.; 24 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each; Ahmudbhoy Habibbhoy; 1 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Bomonjee Nesserwanjee.

*For Shanghaie.*

Steamer *John Bright*.—3 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co.

*For Calcutta.*

*Louisa*.—75 caser E. Sherry Wine, 75 Dozens, Eduljee Pallonjee and Sons.

## BENGAL.

The telegraph of Nov. 4th, announced the arrival of the Ship *Caroline* (dismasted,) Muscat from 9th September, Steamer *Rangoon* and Ship *City of Palaces*.

# MILITARY.

## BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 14.

Simpson, Lieut G. B., 25th Regt. N. L. I., attached Sappers and Miners, on duty, from Poona.
Cottle, Cornet J. J. W., 6th Dragoons, to join, from England.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 14.

Cook, Lieut. A., 28th Regt., to join, to Nusseerabad.
Field, Major J., 6th Regt. N. I., to join, to Dhoolia.
Mackenzie, Inspector General of Hospitals, on duty, to Sind.

## GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Friday, 14th November 1862.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.

The 33rd Regt., the Adjutant for the day.

1. The Company of Sappers and Miners, expected this morning from Poona, will be accommodated in the lines lately occupied by the 23rd Regt. N. L. I., until further orders.

## GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters Poona, 13th Nov. 1862.

The undermentioned Officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 11th Nov. 1862:—

2nd Captain D. Thomson, Royal Engineers.
Lieut. W. Merriman, Royal Engineers.
Lieut. J. J. Elder, 6th N. I.
Assistant Surgeon C. G. H. Ross, Medical Establishment.

# NAVAL.

## SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE J. FRUSHARD, I.N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th November 1862.

Mr. A. Harrison, Acting Master of the Indus Flotilla was allowed privilege leave for 25 days from the 5th July 1862.

Mr. J. Smith, 1st Class Pilot of the Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port's Department, is allowed 15 days leave on private affairs.

# GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE following letter from the Financial Secretary to Government of India, to the address of the Civil Paymaster, Calcutta, is published for general information:—

"No. 704. 6.

From the Honorable E. DRUMMOND,
Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department.

To H. D. SANDEMAN, Esquire,
Civil Paymaster, Fort William.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, Council Chamber, the 7th October* 1862.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 41, of the 30th July last, inquiring whether the orders in respect to joining time, contained in the concluding paragraph of the letter No. 2713, addressed from this Department to the Madras Government, on the 26th March 1860, were intended to modify the twentieth Section of the Covenanted Civil Absentee Rules and submitting as an illustration of this inquiry, the question what joining time should be allowed to—

1st.—An Officer who is ordered to station at a distance of 310 miles, of which 100 are traversable by rail.

2nd.—An Officer deputed to a distance of 100 miles, all traversable by rail.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you that Section XX. of the Civil Absentee Rules is still in force, and applicable to all cases where railways or steamers are not available; but where such means of locomotion exist, the Rule to be observed is that laid down in the orders of the 26th March 1860, which have been confirmed, as respects travelling time by the Notification No. 85, of the 30th March 1861, and as regards time for preparation, by the letter* to the Civil Pay Master, Madras, No. 11369, of the 7th September 1861, a copy of which was forwarded to your office with the endorsement noted below.

3. In the cases therefore which have been supposed by you, the Officers will be entitled to joining time, excluding Sundays, of 29* and 15† days respectively.

4. This Rule, I am to add, applies equally to Covenanted and Uncovenanted Servants; but when an Uncovenanted Officer is required in joining an appointment to perform a journey, for which neither railways nor steamers are available, his joining time will be regulated by Section XIII. of the Absentee Rules of his own Service. I have, &c.

E. DRUMMOND,
Secy. to Govt. of India."

By order,
A. D. ROBERTSON,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 10th November 1862.

* No. 11376 dated 7th September.
† 14 days to prepare, 1 day for 100 miles traversed by railway, and 14 days for the remaining 210 miles.
† 14 days to prepare, and one day to travel.

# LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

## UNEMPLOYED EUROPEANS.

MR. EDITOR,—There are many Europeans living at the Sailor's Home, such as Mechanics, Railway workmen, and others out of employment, who it seems never see a newspaper, and consequently are entirely ignorant of projected works in progress on which they might reasonably hope to obtain employment. Now if this were but made known, I feel sure, that there are many who after having read their morning's paper would gladly forward the same for the information of these poor unfortunate, and at the same time unwilling idlers.

R. C. R.

## KATTIAWAR.

MY DEAR SIR,—What has become of your correspondent FASSENACLOID, has he left Kattiawar or given up writing, I thinkin it no use doing so as Government are so slow in taking any measures to enquire into the state of this province? As however he does not seem to write, I trust a letter from myself may be deemed of interest. I shall begin by telling you that nothing has been done towards settling the affairs of Joonaghur. The man Anundjee, though residing at Rajcote, where he has now been for about the last two months, still rules there, for he has taken care to have all his clique put into office there, and nothing is done but what he consents to; he has dâks coming and going all day and night, and the Nawab is actually allowed to see nobody, but is kept under the influence of either drink or some narcotic drug, and with dancing girls always about him, and of all the Jemedars and Officers of his Court, there is not one of them a really respectable man, all are newly made men, and the tools of that arch villain. I hear that not many days ago when His Highness went out for an airing that Veerjee, the brother of Keysowjee, one of the victims of the intrigues of Anundjee, had the chance and took advantage of it of making his salaam to His Highness, and pointed out the state that he was in and appealed to His Highness' feelings, who at once ordered that he should be released that same night; however, the poor fellow instead of being released in the way the Nawab meant, was released from all the troubles of this world, for they took him from his place of confinement in the middle of the night and carried him to a tower which is outside the town, and in the morning he was found lying on the ground underneath one of the windows, and the report was made to the Nawab that he had thrown himself out of the window; but any one who knows native character, and who also knows any thing at all of the Nagur Brahmins connected with affairs at Joonaghur, have a very different opinion as to how the poor man came to his end. The Nawab is steadily kept apart from his mother, though constantly asking to see her, and such will be the state of things unless some stringent measures are adopted with regard to that place and to Anundjee. Our present Acting Political is willing and anxious, I believe, to do good, but being only temporary does not like, I suppose, to take the initiative in the reformation required here, as it is just possible that the Officer who comes here permanently might take a different view of things to his, and his having begun to act would, of course, make things the more awkward for the permanent man. It really is a great shame that Government do not do something to settle matters, for it is not only from what has been published by you that they know complaints are rife, but they have had petitions, I know, sent to them by some of the unhappy people begging for enquiry into the way things are carried on.

By the way can you tell me how it is that one Nursing Pursaud, the Sheristadar of the Political Assistant, gets so much more leave than is usually accorded to these people; it is not long ago that he was on leave at Joonaghur, after having been well mixed up in the intrigues which were the cause of the removal of the late Political Agent. Yet here he is again on leave at that place, and you may be certain not idle, for he is known to be hand and glove with Anundjee and what lies and false impressions he may be spreading, it is hard to say, for an intriguing native sticks at nothing.

Why don't Government send a Commissioner to enquire into things, or if they really want to know the state of affairs, it would not be difficult to find some confidential man, I should think such as Mr. Forjett, who could come up and travel about the country in disguise and find out everything. Sir Bartle, I fancy, is willing, but perhaps he, like all the rest of Governors, is hampered by a lot of Councillors with old womanish ideas, and who want to stick to the old Red Tape system of doing things, but the truth really is that affairs are now in such a state here, owing to the predominant influence which Nagur Brahmins have been allowed to obtain, that really all Red Tape for this province should be burnt for some time to come.

Bribery still flourishes among the native officials, and will, I expect, continue to do so until the end of the chapter, until the present establishment are sent about their business, and a mixed class of men put in. There is a report going about that Major Keatinge, who was nominated to come here, has since declined the appointment, and that the late Political Agent is to return. This report, I fancy, if enquired into, would be found to originate with a certain class of men who wish his return, and their caste it is needless to name, I imagine.

To show you in what a state of discord Anundjee and his party have now got Joonaghur, I may mention that not long ago the Mehta of one of the female members of the Nawab's family was confined, a measure which is against all etiquette in every way among these people. Again another unhappy individual was seen talking to one of the servants of the same lady, and he was imprisoned for that; some of the lady members of the Nawab's family went to enquire after His Highness' health after he had been sick, but were not admitted, and I am told that he himself is never by any possible chance consulted as to these or any other things that are done in his name. Truly it is time, as several natives and many too of respectability have said to me, that Government either interfered through their Political Agent to bring about an reconciliation in the Nawab's family, and put an end to this state of discord under which it is utterly impossible the country can thrive, or else that they attached the estate and put a European in charge of affairs, letting him be paid out of the estate, and thus Government be at no expense. If something of this kind is not done people will naturally continue to ask, what on earth is the good of the English Government in this part of the world, except to enrich a certain class of people, for they will not allow the people to defend their rights as in former times by the sword, neither will they see that they are not tyrannised over. Let them take a leaf out of Sir C. Napier's Government of Sind, and they will do no harm I engage to say.—Yours truly,

Guzerat, November. CENTURION.

## ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

*List of undelivered Messages on the 14th Nov.*

From Madras to Nusserwanjee Wadia, Cochin to Silharam Leekmanchee, Hydrabad Deccan to Jeithmull Jowharr, Peshawar to Omorbuxh Khoja Cluddy Bazar.

NOTICE.—LADY FRERE will be happy to receive Visitors at Parell on MONDAY NEXT, the 17th instant between the hours of 5 and 6½ P.M.

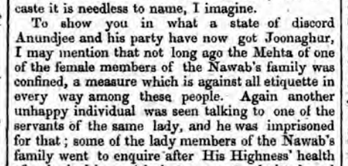
EWEN GRANT, Major,
Military Secretary.

Bombay, 13th November 1862.

## LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ADEN | Nov 1 | KURRACHEE | Nov 8 |
| AGRA | Nov 8 | LAHORE | Nov 5 |
| ALLAHABAD | Nov 7 | LONDON | Oct 18 |
| AUSTRALIA | Sept 25 | MAURITIUS | Sept 12 |
| ALEXANDRIA | Oct 23 | MADRAS | Nov 7 |
| BANGALORE | Nov 7 | MALTA | Oct 21 |
| COCHIN | Nov 1 | MEERUT | Nov 7 |
| CALCUTTA | Nov 3 | OUDH | Nov 8 |
| CAPE | Sept 28 | PUNJAUB | Nov 4 |
| CEYLON | Oct 1 | PENANG | Oct 8 |
| DELHI | Nov 8 | RANGOON | Oct 20 |
| FRANCE | Oct 22 | SUEZ | Oct 28 |
| HONGKONG | Sept 27 | SINGAPORE | Oct 6 |

THE




SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1862.

IT is most pleasant to chronicle deeds of munificence and charity. We had this pleasure yesterday, and we have it again to-day. In this community, we are happy to say, such deeds are not of rare occurrence. Merwanjee Framjee Panday, Esquire, one of the most successful cotton merchants of this city, and one who has done as much as any other for the encouragement and promotion of our cotton trade, has funded the sum of ONE LAKH AND SIXTY THOUSAND RUPEES, in Government 5 per cents. for the relief and aid of respectable indigent Parsees. Mr. Merwanjee Framjee is a member of the Parsee Punchayet. He is a man who 'does good by stealth and blushes to find it fame.' He is held in the highest estimation by the members of his own community, and by a very large number of European gentlemen who know his worth. The sum above mentioned is deposited in the Bank of Bombay, and the following gentlemen have been appointed, by a duly executed Trust Deed, trustees to administer the charity—Dinshaw Manockjee Pitty, Esq.; Shapoorjee Ardaseer, Esq.; Dorabjee Framjee, Esq.; and the founder of the charity, Merwanjee Framjee, Esq. These trustees are under oath not to give publicity to the applications made for relief from the fund. Many truly respectable persons are reduced by misfortune to poverty, and such persons are the very ones most reluctant to apply for charitable aid. They will rather endure every privation than make such an application, if the fact of their making it is to be bruited abroad. Mr. Merwanjee has very considerately provided against this, so that respectable persons, in indigent circumstances, may obtain the necessary relief without the fear of being regarded by other members of their community as paupers. The applicants may receive the relief required in monthly, quarterly or half yearly sums, according to their option; and they may receive it in person, or by a duly authorized messenger, or even by post. Every thing that could be thought of has been done by Mr. Merwanjee to smooth the way for those who desire to apply for relief from this fund. It is not intended to encourage indolence, nor is it designed as a premium on extravagance: it is for the relief of really respectable persons, whom misfortune has brought into pecuniary straits and reduced to want. All such have every encouragement and facility afforded them for obtaining relief; for which purpose they have only to make known their circumstances in the first instance to Dorabjee Framjee, Esq. who will regard every such communication as strictly confidential. We state these things fully for the information of those Parsees who may desire to avail themselves of the charity thus bountifully and handsomely provided for them, and with the desire to aid in giving effect to the liberality of Mr. Merwanjee Framjee. The fund was established by its founder on the occasion of an important event in the history of his only son.

A CORRESPONDENT, "Centurion," who is well informed as to the state of affairs in Kattywar, addresses us a letter on that subject which we publish to-day. The Government of Bombay, by their summary and as some persons thought harsh proceeding in the removal of Major Barr from the Political Agency there, naturally led people to think that they took a very exalted view of their duties, and responsibilities in this province, from which they have so long taken tribute, but which has as yet been so little benefited by the connexion. From nothing beyond the appointment of Major Keatinge to the agency having yet been done, that opinion may now be modified, and must soon be reversed, especially as no one seems to know when Major Keatinge is to join his appointment, or whether indeed he is to do so at all. It is worse than a blunder to trifle with grave public interests in this way. Was Major Barr removed under a mistake or for no reason whatever? If he was, Government should restore him to his lost place, instead of sending him to the comparatively insignificant appointment, which he has since obtained.

In the meantime matters of great public concern must continue to be neglected or mismanaged in Kattywar, if the old Lang and Barr systems are continued, all the same, as they seem now to be, and no one knows better than the present Governor of Bombay that such mismanagement and neglect are sure, sooner or later, to bring their own punishment upon all those who are responsible in any degree for them.

We believe that there was no mistake whatever in the removal of Major Barr, and that the reasons for that step were both good and strong. If Major Barr, and his friends think otherwise, they can try to make out a case for him, and we shall see what it looks like. Till then, we do not care to make any farther remark about him, as it is not our way to strike at men when they are down, and we take him still to be quite in that position. But the whole province of Kattywar is down, too. There is over it the blighting influence of one bad man, still supposed to be powerful at the agency, and he and his creatures in the agency and in the province have become rich men, while justice has been delayed and perverted at every turn. The English Government in India cannot afford to let such a state of matters continue now-a-days: and therefore in solemn earnestness we appeal to the Bombay Government to consider well of such communications as that which we publish to-day, and as we have published from time to time. No independent Englishmen who know anything of the province—none who do not benefit, or fancy that they benefit, by all that is wrong and rotten in it,—have any different opinions as to the state of matters there, and they know also that a rough and ready remedy is needed, if a great catastrophe, involving dishonor to the English name, is yet to be averted,—which we pray it may.

HIS Excellency the Governor seems determined to execute without delay those works in North Canara, which are necessary to give immediate facilities for exporting the Cotton crop of the Southern Mahratta Country. If time is not to be lost, neither is public money to be wasted. The Executive Engineer North Canara forwards a communication to the Superintending Engineer Southern Circle, relating to the prospects of the coming working season. The latter officer forwards this to the Chief Engineer at the Presidency, stating that in the absence of Plans and Estimates he is unable to recommend the necessary expenditure. The Chief Engineer submits the communications to Government with a memorandum. If Sir Bartle Frere were a red-tapeist, which it is well for this Presidency at the present conjuncture that he is not, he would write a minute lamenting over the want of Plans and Estimates, and that would be the end of it. So far from this, a Resolution of Government is passed directing that these Plans and Estimates be prepared at once, and showing that there is readily available means for preparing them. The Resolution says on this point:—

"His Excellency the Commander in Chief has repeatedly pointed out the great resources of the Engineer Corps, both in Officers* and men of the Sappers. Government are assured of His Excellency's most cordial assistance in making those resources available to the last man. Nothing has apparently yet been done to draw forth the aid which Government may expect from this valuable reserve.

"When the Engineer Corps is exhausted there will still be a large body of Officers of the Line, which His Excellency has placed at the disposal of Government. Some of these Officers are accomplished Surveyors and Draftsmen, fully competent to aid in the preparation of Plans and Estimates, either as principals or assistants, and all are more or less able to give valuable aid in superintending large bodies of laborers and in seeing that they work properly and are duly paid. The superintending and Chief Engineers have only to ask for such Officers and they shall have them.

"When the Army is exhausted, there is a large body of Civil Engineers available; some in the employment of Government, and others willing to undertake it.

"All these resources are more than sufficient to complete, in a few weeks, such Plans and Estimates as are needed to prevent waste of money, or time in the execution of those works in North Canara which are necessary to give immediate facilities for exporting the cotton crop of the Southern Mahratta Country."

With really inexhaustible resources for the preparation of the Plans and Estimates, it is lamentable that the heads of the Engineering departments should throw away time and money in vain regrets for the want of them. We say advisedly—throw away money; for it would be incalculably cheaper in the end to procure at once the additional assistance required for the completion of the Plans and Estimates, than to delay the execution of the works, or to waste money on it by working without them. Time is not yet money in India. The chief Engineer and the Superintending Engineer Southern Circle get a gentle reproof in the sixth paragraph of the Resolution, in which they are "assured of the anxious desire of Government to give them every possible support and assistance in this matter *if they will only call for what they want*," and in which, further, is expressed to them "*the confident expectation of Government* that the required Plans and Estimates of the works to be undertaken *will be prepared at once*." May this gentle reproof prove sufficient.

The Resolution instructs the officers above designated to bear in mind and to impress on their subordinates that what is immediately required is simply such plans and estimates as shall prevent waste of money and confusion in the execution of such works as may have been sanctioned to facilitate the exportation of the cotton crops, and '*that no more than this is required.*' His Excellency's practical mind sees no real obstruction to the accomplishment of what is now urgently required in the consideration that the lines of road which the Executive Engineer of North Canara proposes to undertake are not the best which can be laid out. He even takes it for granted that improvements of these lines will be discovered whenever a very careful and thorough survey of the whole country can be made, and that some of them may little mately be entirely superseded by better lines. But, says His Excellency, this is not the *present* question; and he adds very emphatically—'in order to ascertain beyond a doubt the very best line procurable, an examination would be required which would extend not over one season, but over two or possibly more, and the delay of even one season is more than the urgency of the present case will admit.' What shocking heterodoxy is this! How awful it must sound to an Indian official of the old orthodox school, as it is still regarded by them, to make any present sacrifice in order to secure a future good of incalculable importance. The following paragraphs of the Resolution father themselves on Sir Bartle Frere—there can be no doubt of their paternity, because we never saw their like in this Presidency till he came to administer its affairs:—

"A Cotton crop far larger and more valuable than any which has ever yet been grown in the Southern Mahratta Country is now growing and will be ready for exportation before the end of the season. The money value of this crop to India is very great, but its value to England cannot be told in money, and every additional thousand bales which we can get down to the sea coast before the season closes in June may not only save scores of weavers from starvation or crime but may play no unimportant part in ensuring peace and prosperity to the manufacturing districts of more than one country in Europe.

"These are not considerations to be weighed against improved gradients or even a few miles more or less of road to be made. Government know that by the lines on which Captain Baker proposes to work, cotton carts can travel and have travelled, and that by the work which he proposes to do, these roads can be greatly improved, secured and made still more easy for cart traffic. The utmost which he can fairly spend upon them during this season will be repaid and more than repaid by the results of this very season, without looking to future years."

"The Chief Engineer is therefore directed to inform Colonel Kennedy and Captain Baker that all the Plans of the latter Officer are fully approved, with this sole reservation that for every Rupee laid out, the Cotton traffic, shall have a fair Rupee's worth of increased facilities, and that Government are prepared to obtain sanction to any sum which they may find they are able fairly and honestly to spend with this object in view."

A great cotton crop is not to be lost to the commerce of the country and of the world for want of facilities of transportation. No previous administration could have conceived any possible means of preventing such a loss, simply because it could not have conceived immediate action or temporary measures possible for any purpose. As for the political and moral considerations brought forward in the Resolution they would never have been allowed to stand one moment before the only important question of a 'few miles more or less of road to be made.'

Another hint is given to the higher Engineer officers, that His Excellency expects the execution of the works to be urged forward. The Resolution says that the Executive Engineer North Canara "will require assistance in *looking after the execution* of the works and in keeping the accounts, and that he should be informed that in both respects Government are willing to give him *all the aid he can require*." We then have the following very practical suggestions as to subsidiary arrangements made in the Resolution, which shew the determination of his excellency that nothing shall stand in the way of providing, and that in good time, facilities for the conveyance of the next cotton crop of the district to the sea-side:—

"As early as possible in the season after carts begin to travel down the Kyga and the Arbyle Ghauts which will, is is hoped, have been so far repaired as to be rendered practicable and fit for immediate use, Captain Baker should employ competent persons to move continually from point to point along these roads, and to take care that the more permanent improvements which may be in progress are not so conducted as entirely to stop the present use of the road. For example where a bridge is being built, a temporary diversion should be made and the sides of the Nullas smoothed down, &c. &c. so as to furnish a passage as practicable as possible past the obstacle.

"It should be made the special duty of the person thus employed to devise and see executed every possible facility for the present traffic which may not come within the scope or the permanent improvement of the road.

"Much it is believed, may be done at the Ferries, at some of which, and between Mullapoor and Beitkul, small Steamers might be useful in towing the boats in which cotton or carts have been loaded. Colonel Kennedy's attention might be drawn to the point by telegraph, and descriptions sent him of the small Tug and other Steamers of which there are some procurable, and to spare in Sind. No time should be lost in this as the next two months are the only favorable season for such small vessels coming down by sea. In a tideway their deficiency of power would not be such a bar to their utility as on a stream like the Indus.

"No doubt every effort will be made to facilitate the passage of rivers and swamps by means of timber bridges such as have been erected with such good effect by Captain Baker, Playfair and others, in parts of the Southen Mahratta Country where timber abounds. They have the great advantages of requiring a material and kind of labour to erect them different from that used for smaller bridges and very abundant, and this joined to the speed with which they can be erected will, for our present purpose more than compensate for their comparative want of durability."

Sir Bartle Frere does not fear responsibility, nor shrink from it in the least. He directs that the Secretary of State and Governor General in Council be informed, that the sum for North Canara this season will probably be greatly exceeded; that money shall be judiciously spent, but spent it shall be to facilitate the Cotton Export.

Our merchants must heartily rejoice to see such a Resolution as that which we have now noticed; which, indeed, is only one of many such that are now passed by Government. Sir Bartle Frere has been sent to this Presidency for such a time as this. He has come, we trust, in time to save or rather to make the Cotton trade. As matters were going on, we were in imminent danger of losing the golden opportunity afforded by the disturbances in other lands for getting hold of the European cotton market. If Sir Bartle Frere is spared to us we do not despair of a consummation so devoutly to be wished. We believe that all that is required for this purpose is immediate and energetic action in this country to provide facilities for introducing into the commerce of the world

of Dharwar has been instructed by Government to instal His Highness Abdool Khair Khan as the recognised successor to the Savanoor territory.

We regret to announce the death of Khan Bahadoor Manockjee Pestonjee, Principal Sudder Ameen of Surat, which melancholy event took place at his residence on Monday the 10th instant. Mr. Manockjee was a hardworking, experienced and conscientious Judge, and by his impartiality he had gained the respect and esteem of the inhabitants of Surat.

We hear that Mr. Gopalrao Huree Deshmook, Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Manockjee at Surat.

Trial Trip of the Screw S. S. "Pioneer."—A trial trip of this steamer took place on Thursday. The *Pioneer* is one of the fleet of steam ships composing the Bombay S. N. Company's vessels and has seen much service and has been an efficient vessel. As we all require a little treatment for our better preservation so did the *Pioneer* need some repairs after her lengthened and faithful servitude, accordingly she has been recently in dock having undergone a thorough overhauling and repair, including boilers, repairs of engines and sundry alterations and improvements that make her quite as young and as attractive as any of her sister ships in the harbour, and as all ships are not females we fancy those of the males (Mails) may be looking enviously at their "Young love." The B. S. N. Company is of long standing and possesses a considerable property in steamers, including the *Scindian*, *Pioneer* and *Tilly*. The recently published report of Ardaseer Eduljee Chinoy, Esq., the able Managing Director, will have fully informed the public as to the position and future prospects of this Company, whose shortcomings and peculations have been the theme of unenviable notoriety, however new blood has been infused into the Company and with Mr. Ardaseer's assistance and his able co-adjutor and assistant Mr. Nesserwanjee Badhurjee, there is every prospect of success looming forth for the future interests of this hitherto mismanaged Company.

The *Pioneer* only came out of dock some few days since, she is a fine vessel of 185 feet long, 26 feet beam, with a draft of water of 15 feet at lode line, is 472 tons register or upwards of 700 tons burthen, is 80 horse nominal power with oscillating engines, and was built by Scott, Russell of Millwall, now represented by the eminent firm of Messrs. C. I. Mare & Co., Shipbuilders, and designers of the steam ships *Indore* and *John Bright* lately arrived in our harbour. The *Pioneer* lay off the Apollo Bunder and at 9.30 several gentlemen interested in the Company's success had arrived on board and exactly at ten o'clock her worthy Commander, Captain Mason, mounted the bridge and at once gave orders to turn a head, when the *Pioneer* immediately made for her native element in which she seemed to revel and feel more at home than when listlessly lying idle at her moorings in harbour, having passed Colaba lighthouse and rounded the inner light ship, the *Pioneer* proceeded in a North Westerly course for about 30 miles and when abreast of Bassein Bay we went about ship and returned homewards. The day was beautiful and fine, scarce a breeze rippled the broad expanse of water. The whole of the day was not, we hardly add, spent in nautical and scientific calculations and observations, devoted to the Thermometer gauge and steam cocks, regulator, pressure of steam, consumption of fuel, revolutions of screw, &c. &c., a few valves were let on the Barometer but come got *screwed*, we shall leave it for the excellent Commander to give us a few notes from his Logbook as to details, as we found the Company so interesting, the day so fine, and the trip so engaging that we were tempted to do the "*dulce far niente*" and luxuriate a little. The only drawback to the day's amusement was the absence of the fair sex to enliven the scene by their welcome and ever agreeable presence and enjoy a *Polka* in the quarter deck. Had this desideratum been filled up the day we board the *Pioneer* would have been a glorious as well as the exciting scene of gaiety and amusement. It is really a pity that the Bombay ladies wont come out amongst us as at home and make themselves "at home." Batchelor-like *re-ennui* as it was it turned out a jolly affair. At 5-30 P.M. we dropped anchor having averaged about 7 knots, and this be it remembered under the most unfavorable circumstances, and with only a pressure of 6 lbs. to the inch, whilst from her light draft of water the screw was nearly 2 feet out of water, at 6 o'clock the visitors landed quite delighted with the day's excursion, the trip to sea and the polite and hospitable attention of Captain Mason who worthily fulfils the important situation he holds. Captain Mason is an officer of 5 years standing in the Company's service.

The health of the Company and the good ship *Pioneer* was drunk and replied to by Ardeseer Eduljee Chinoy, Esq., a gentleman of high standing and respectability. The health of Captain Mason was drunk with all honors wishing that he may many years command the good ship *Pioneer*. We may add that the *Pioneer* is a fine boat and well adapted for the Coasting trade, she only wants more power, which if given her, would more than repay any outlay bestowed on her. Her sister ship the *Tilly* left our harbour last night with a splendid freight and crowded with passengers, there not being sufficient space for all that offered and we ourselves, on landing, saw cargo returned on shore for want of room, thus shewing the extent and field for profit for this particular class of steamers at our port, commanded as they are by well-deserving and practical commanders who are no less a credit to the Company than the ships they have command of.

## WEATHER REPORT.

*At 9 hours of the 14th Nov.* 1862.

Broach.—Fine and calm.
Bulsar.—Fair, SW., light.
Cochin.—Fair. Ther. 82.
Cannanore.—Clear East. Ther. 79.
Goa.—Fair wind light from East.
Galle.—Calm and cloudy. Ther. 80.
Kolapore.—Fair, variable wind NE.
Kurrachee.—Fine wind NE.
Madras.—Fine, wind NE. Ther. 83.
Paumben.—Rain all morning. Strong North East winds. Ther. 53.
Surat.—Morning and night cool. Fair day.

## BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—Friday, 14th Nov.
(Before N. W. Oliver, Esq.)

Sorabjee Cowasjee, Manockjee Merwanjee, Burjorjee Byramjee, and Cassum Moideen, were charged with stealing two gold Mohurs and Rs. 22 in cash, the property of Goolam Mahomed on the 7th instant.

The prosecutor said,—I am a schoolmaster of Callian and reside at Karuck, when in Bombay. I know all the prisoners. On the night of the 7th instant about 10 o'clock I was saying my prayers at the Nacodah's tank on the Esplanade. At that time I had two gold mohurs and Rs 22 round my waist in a purse. The first prisoner who is lame came and struck me with a piece of leather on the back of my neck, I turned to see who it was, when the second prisoner gave me a blow with his fist on my left eye. Witness has a large swelling under the left eye. The third prisoner caught me by the throat and pressed me down. The blow on the left eye stunned me. The first prisoner shook the bag of money which was at my waist and when he found that he could not take it from there, the second prisoner handed him a knife, this now produced is the same; and the first prisoner cut the purse and took it away. The fourth prisoner and two boys were with them. The second prisoner said to me "if you cry out I will put the knife in your belly and finish you." I was frightened at this. After the first, third and fourth prisoners had gone about twenty paces from me, the second prisoner left me and ran after them. I cried out "sepoy, sepoy," and two policemen came. The money stolen from me was my own and of the value of Rs. 54. I bled from the blow that I received in my eye and I show the marks on my clothes.

Police Sepoy No. 368 stated, that on the night in question he heard the prosecutor cry out "sepoy, sepoy" and ran to the Nacodah's tank and saw the prosecutor standing there alone. In consequence of what the prosecutor told him, he took him to old Sonapoor and there apprehended the first three prisoners who were sleeping on the sand. The prosecutor recognized the lame man (the first prisoner) as the person who had struck him with a piece of leather and then seized him. Prosecutor said the second prisoner stopped him from crying out by putting his hand to his mouth, and he also said that the third prisoner was the person, who struck him with his fist on the eye and stunned him. Witness apprehended the fourth prisoner in a boat on the beach, and the prosecutor charged him with having aided the other prisoners. The prisoners were searched when they were taken into custody and the knife (produced) was found on the waist-cloth of the second prisoner. The piece of leather produced was found near the tank, and the prosecutor said that it was the same piece of leather, with which he had been struck by the first prisoner.

Cross-examined.—About 8 o'clock witness went his rounds but had seen all four of the prisoners about the tank at half-past 6 o'clock. He did not go to the tank again until he heard the cry from the prosecutor.

Dhondee sepoy was witness when he awoke the second prisoner. The Havildar came as she was going his rounds. The Ramoosee was standing there but went away with witness. There were other persons taken up before the prisoners, but the prosecutor did not recognize them and they released. Other persons were apprehended who were asleep there, but the prosecutor was unable to recognize them. Two men were apprehended first, the second time six persons were seized. The four prisoners at the bar were among the six and the other two were let go.

Police Sepoy No. 836 corroborated the testimony of the last witness.

His Worship adjourned the further hearing of the case until another day and remanded the prisoner to gaol.

Rustomjee Sorabjee who stands charged with cheating Mr. Miniguel de Souza of the firm of Esperance and Co. of a piece of Alpaca, was brought up on remand; and the following additional evidence adduced.

Manoel de Souza said,—I am a partner in the firm of Messrs. Esperance & Co. I know the prisoner. On the 22nd August last he came to our shop and asked for a whole piece of black Alpaca for his master Cowasjee Davur. A piece of Alpaca was shown to him, when he asked for a sepoy to go with him. A sepoy was sent with a piece of Alpaca and the prisoner. About half an hour afterwards the sepoy returned without the Alpaca or the prisoner. I was quite sure that the prisoner was the same man who came for the Alpaca in the name of Cowasjee Davur.

Prisoner denied the charge saying "that he did not know these people," and that he never went there.

His Worship committed the prisoner for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

## MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society for November was held in the Library of the Grant Medical College on the 1st instant, there being present Dr. Peet, President; Drs. Giraud, and Haines, Vice Presidents; Dr. Stovell, Principal Inspector General Medical Department, Drs. Thom, Hanbury, Broughton, Hyalop, Welsh, and Carter, Secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, letters from Dr. Seward intimating his request to become a member of the Society, from Dr. Mee, Surgeon of H. M. 44th Regiment, expressing the same wish, from Dr. Sknes of H. M. Depot, Kurrachee, and from the Secretary of the Geographical Society of Bombay, were then read: the donations presented were the last Mortuary Returns by the Principal Inspector General; numbers of the Chemist and Druggist, and British Medical Journal by the Editor, &c. The first communication on the list was "On the conversion of Calomel into Corrosive sublimate by Ammoniacal salts" by Dr. Haines. The author introduced his subject with some remarks on the ready decomposition of the sub-compounds of Mercury into protosalt and metal; even light alone thus acts upon the suboxide and subiodide, but not, as it fortunately happens, upon the subchloride on calomel, otherwise the exhibition of this remedy might be attended with most serious results. This influence of light is really one of reduction or deoxidation, such as is witnessed in its effects upon the oxides of silver, gold, &c. only in the case of the mercurial salts mentioned, the nascent hallojen or oxygen, reunites with part of the unchanged compounds converting it into a protosalt: it may be supposed that the evolution of oxygen by the leaves of plants in exposure to light is owing to a similar process of deoxidation, and not dependant upon vital action. The power of ammonical salts, and especially of the carbonate, to convert calomel into corrosive sublimate has been already recognized, and from a recorded fatal case, it would seem that the neutral hydrochlorate has a similar effect, the patient (a child) having died from the effects of some powders containing calomel and salammoniac. Dr. Haines gave some account of a late instance he had been acquainted with in which an adult European soldier, suffering from remittent fever, but progressing favourably, had been submitted by a second medical officer to treatment by calomel pills and carbonate of ammonia in solution with the accetate, four doses of the pills and droughts, taken simultaneously were administered, but after the second symptoms of gastric irritation came on and in two or three days the man died, after death inflamation and sloughing of the mucousmembrane of the stomach and fances were found to have taken place. It was then shewn that it was highly probable that the droughts administered contained a large excess of the alkaline carbonate of ammonia, notwithstanding that the solution of the accetate had been ascertained to be acid in reaction, and the author proceeded to describe some interesting and conclusive experiments he had himself made for the purpose of enquiring into the action upon calomel of the accetate and carbonate of ammonia, and he showed that the subchloride (calomel) is to a slight extent changed into the chloride (corrosive sublimate) even by the neutral accetate, aided by a temperature of 98°—102° F.; but the conversion is much more marked when carbonate of ammonia was in excess; while if the solution were acid, hardly any change occurred, and none at all in calomel placed in distilled water, under the same circumstances: from quantitative analysis it was estimated then in the case in question from 6 to 8 grains of the poisonous sublimate may thus have been formed in the stomach; and in conclusion the author pointed the inadvisability of prescribing simultaneously calomel and accetate of ammonia especially when alkaline in reaction.

Much interest was expressed by the members of the Society on this subject, different opinions being advanced as to the cause of death in the case referred to; it is not an uncommon practice to order the two substances mentioned, at the same time, and no injurious effects follow, still the actual occurrence of an instance like the above was considered to demand the earnest attention of the society, and at the suggestion of Dr. Stovell, a subcommittee consisting of Drs. Peet, Giraud and Haines, with Dr. Carter as secretary, was formed for the purpose of ascertaining by direct experiment upon the lower animals, the circumstances under which calomel may thus be changed by the salts of ammonia into the far more irritant salt, the possibility of such a conversion outside the body having been aastisfactorily demonstrated by Dr. Haines.

The next communication presented by the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department was entitled "Remarks on sanatory subjects with special reference to Mahableshwur," by Deputy Inspector General Grierson. The author prefaced his remarks by some general considerations on the proper method of studying subjects belonging to man in his individual and social relations: human nature is to be studied in its totality. As regards the relation in which man stands to the material world around him, the primitive commandment to dress and keep the earth—the latter embracing as the Hebrew word "shamr" implies the preservation of the soil—was insisted on by the author who pointed out the loss that ensues to the soil, if the substances abstracted from it by animals and man are not returned to it, as well as the direct injury that may result from their decomposition, if not thus properly disposed of. Further, man was to multiply and fill the earth and this can only be done under conditions dependant on the processes of industry as they are connected with the double office of agriculture; these conditions unfulfilled moral and physical degradation inevitably ensues. Turning to practical matters and the application of these views, the author limited himself to considering the disposal of effete and waste matters which prove so noxious if unattended to, by polluting the air around our habitations—the sources of evil are our latrines, bath-rooms, kitchens, and stables. The actual condition of the ordinary "bawarchi khana," its foul sloppy sink just outsite the wall, &c., were referred to, the contents of the latter should be daily removed by means of a shifting receptacle; so also the water from bath-rooms should be at once carried away; and as to latrines, the common native place is every way objectionable, closed dammered vessels or tubs should be substituted, lodged in the ground, and daily emptied and cleansed, extra work and trouble will be thus entailed but this should be no argument against the adoption of obvious sanatory measures; public carts could be made to regularly convey away these products to places where for agricultural purposes their marketable value would be considerable. The same with the refuse of the stable, it should be employed as a manure, or else burnt, but never allowed to accumulate near a house. As regards the management of large bodies of men or horses, the same principles apply, for the men, closed sunken tubs should be employed, &c., as to bazars it is easy to estimate the quantity of excreta by multiplying the number of inhabitants by three and changing the total into pounds, weight; and one or more separate public latrines, for each six apart, should be erected, enclosed, and divided off, and the excreta conveyed to covered trenches where after some months it becomes excellent and inoffensive manure. These remarks were originally applied to Mahableshwur by the author, who further recommends some collateral improvements in that locality by removing superfluous jungle, burning rank, undergrowth, firns, &c., by which a valuable amount of potash might be obtained; a plentiful supply of water and good roads, for the carriage of merchandise are also essential: "The government which rises to the conception of its duty in these matters attaches to itself the wise and good, who admire and support it, while it reaps the higher glory of scattering with bountiful hand benefits amongst the poor." In the discussion which ensued it was remarked by Dr. Broughton that the Chinese gardeners of Mahableshwur were well acquainted with the value of manure, which they sedulously collect and even purchase, whilst the exuberant firngrowth is mostly expended in packing the potatoes annually departed from the Hill.

The third paper on the list was deferred till the December meeting of the Society when the President will also contribute the second part of his remarks on Typhoid fever; and having voted the best thanks of the meeting to Drs. Grierson and Haines, the members separated.

## LAW.

### HIGH COURT.

*Matters for hearing before a Single Judge on Saturday the 15th Nov.* 1862 *at half past ten o'clock.*

*For Settlement of Issues.*

2 Currim bin Goolam Hoosein *vs.* Gungabai widow and others.

28 Sorabjee Cowasjee Sawyer *vs.* Purappa Buddeme.

Plea Side of the late Supreme Court.

56. Arthur Robins and another *vs.* James Chesson and another.

Equity Side.

*Causes for hearing this day.*

Lallbhoy Vullubbhoy, and others *vs.* Cowasjee Nanabhoy and others. (Part heard.)

Kessowjee Toolseydass and another *vs.* Vullubdass Jairam and another.—For hearing.

Pranjeevundass Hurjeevundass *vs.* Mayaram Samul and another.—For hearing.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.—Friday 14th Nov (Before J. F. Hore, Esq.)

*Babajee Vitul*, vs. *Rowjee Megasham.*

Mr. Pandoorang appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Nesserwanjee for defendant.

This was an action for the recovery of Rs. 142-8 for work and labour done by the plaintiff as a Jeweller between the 18th October 1857 and 28th May 1862. This case has been twice before the court; on the last occasion on 7th instant when after hearing the arguments on both sides His Honor said that he considered all the items barred by the statute of Limitation. Act No. XIV. of 1859, clause 2nd, Section I. The case was then adjourned until this day to enable the parties to produce their witnesses in reference to the last item which was for Rs. 100 for work done in engraving a gold box.

The defendant was recalled and stated, that he had received an order from a Rajah to manufacture a gold box and had also received the gold out of which it was to be manufactured; and he had entered into an agreement with the plaintiff to execute the engraving of the same. The box was given to him on the first day of the new year that being considered a lucky day. The agreement was that plaintiff should receive three tolas of gold as a remuneration for his work. The gold that he was to receive was of the value of Rs. 13 per tola, but that was to include payment for labour done to two other articles; the latter, however, were never given to him to do as he was so long about the box. Defendant considered that he had performed about two thirds of the work that had been agreed upon, and therefore had earned two tolas of gold out of which he had received a quarter of a tola.

Bappoo Megasham, brother to the plaintiff stated, that he remembered the gold box in question and the plaintiff being employed to execute the engraving. The box was finished after the Dewallee. The parties had a conversation about the work before it was taken in hand by the plaintiff, who eventually agreed to do it for three tolas of gold.

Another witness was called who stated that the remuneration had been fixed at three tolas of gold.

Plaintiff on being examined said that he had entered into an agreement with the defendant to do the work in question for which he was to be paid Rs. 100, several persons were present at the time that the agreement was entered into. The defendant wanted him to do the work in his (defendant's) shop and said that he would give him a turban with Rs. 10 if he would consent to that arrangement, but he would not agree to do it there.

Several other witnesses were then called and examined who all agreed in saying that the price fixed upon for the work was Rs. 100. One of them, who was a "setter of precious stones" said that he considered that the work done by the plaintiff to the box was well worth Rs. 100, and that he was of opinion that no tradesman would undertake to do it for Rs. 20 or 30.

His Honor in giving judgment said that he had already decided that the claims with the exception of this last item had been barred by the statute of Limitations. The question then was whether the last item was barred or not? If not what was the plaintiff entitled to for the work he had performed. It was quite clear that the claim was not barred by the statute as the work was not finished until within the last four or five months. There were, however, two different stories told as to the amount of remuneration that was to be paid for the work. The plaintiff said, and he was backed by three witnesses besides himself, that he was to have received Rs. 100 while the defendant said that he was to receive only three tolas of gold for the work in question and for labour done to two other articles. His Honor was at a loss to know why the defendant should have agreed to pay and the plaintiff to receive payment in gold instead of in money. It was quite clear from the evidence of the plaintiff and his witnesses that the renumeration had been fixed at Rs. 100: and as that evidence was stronger than the defendants he was entitled to a verdict for Rs. 100.

*Verdict for plaintiff for Rs.* 100, *costs certified.*

## INDIAN.

### POONA.

We learn that the office of the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, closes at Tulligaum this day. The heavy baggage is sent on to Sholapore by rail; and the office is to be open in Poona for business to-morrow and Saturday, proceeding to Sholapore on Sunday and opening office there on Monday.

The other (Mr. Ellis's) division leaves Bombay on Monday by the *Goolanar* for Surat.—*Observer, Nov.* 13.

The two remaining (9th and 10th) Companies of the Head Quarters wing of Her Majesty's 95th Regiment are under orders to leave for Hyderabad in Sind on the 25th instant.—*Id.*

During his late visit to Poorundhur; His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was struck with the circumstance that although the barracks afford accommodation for 234 men, or 200 at least, with an excellent hospital, only 50 men are enjoying these advantages.

It might have been expected that at least thirty or forty men of the 3rd Dragoon Guards would have wished to avail themselves of this sanitarium; the same number of the artillery; and not fewer of the 33rd and other regiments within reach of it. His Excellency thinks it must be owing to a want of attention in Commanding and Medical Officers of regiments, that more men are not sent to Poorundhur; and he has accordingly embodied these views in a Circular Memorandum, in which he requests greater attention to the subject in future, and desires to be continually informed from time to time as to now his orders are carried out. He observes also that this sanitarium is intended for the use not of the Deccan division only, but of Sind, the Northern Division, the Mhow brigade, and the garrison of Bombay. His Excellency also reminds his readers that Poorundhur is intended as much for men out of health, as for those who are in a state of great danger from organic disease.

The above is the substance of the memorandum; but we must take the liberty to observe that His Excellency has not attributed the small number of soldiers at Poorundhur to the only right cause. It is partly owing, not to neglect of the officers, but to the dislike of the men. There exists a great unwillingness to go to Poorundhur, throughout a great part of the Bombay army; founded to some extent on causes to which we will not further allude, but with which everybody who has been at Poorundhur, except Sir William Mansfield, if he be an exception, is perfectly familiar.—*Id.*

### BENGAL.

We learn that Sir William Denison, the Governor of Madras, is expected to arrive at the Presidency about Friday next, in H. M.'s Steamer *Victoria*, on a visit to the Viceroy. The Steamer left Cochin on the 3rd instant.—*Hurkaru, Nov.* 5.

On Thursday last Mr. Doyne applied to Sir Mordaunt Wells, the sitting Judge in Chambers, for a rule *nisi* to shew cause why Mr. Denis Heely, who had been in custody at Jessore for some time on a charge of having been concerned in the affray at Sarulia, should not be removed to Calcutta. The rule was granted, returnable on Monday last. We, however, heard yesterday, on the most undoubted authority, that Mr. Heely had been finally committed for trial and would be sent to the Presidency under a European escort as soon as possible.—*Englishman, Nov.* 5.

Since writing below on the subject of the public meeting to-morrow on behalf of the Lancashire operatives, we have received notice that the hour for the meeting has been changed from 2 P.M. to nine o'clock to-morrow, Thursday, evening, at which hour precisely the Viceroy will take the chair: and which hour likewise ensures the brevity of the speeches which we trust, will be balanced by increased energy in the direction of the Subscription list. We are also informed that the Chamber of Commerce remitted by the mail just gone out, a further sum of £1,000, making the Calcutta remittances £14,000 up to date.—*Id.*

The Legislative Council of the Viceroy and Governor General held its first session this morning at 11 o'clock, the Viceroy presiding.

Present:—His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, Sir Robert Napier, Rajah Deo Narain Singh, Rajah Dinkur Rao, The Hon'ble H. B. Harington, W. Gray, J. C. Erskine, E. C. Bayley, R. S. Ellis, W. S. Fitzwilliam, and D. Cowie.

Mr. Ellis took the oaths and his seat as Member for Madras.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the dissolution of the Subordinate Medical Officers Widows' and Orphans' Fund, and the distribution of the funds belonging thereto.

Mr. Erskine presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the Consolidation and Amendment of the Law relating to Customs Duties.

Mr. Harington, in moving for leave to bring in a Bill to amend Act XI. of 1862 (to amend the customs duties on goods imported or exported by sea) gave certain explanations regarding the necessity for alteration in Section 18 of the Bill exempting machinery imported from customs duties, the present operation of which sacrified revenue needlessly; and further stated that it was proposed to limit the exemption to certain classes of agricultural and manufacturing machinery and the parts thereof, giving certain powers to the local authorities to construe its application. Further, to alter Section 23 relating to methylated spirits used in the arts and chemistry, assimilating the law to that of the home government, making certain alterations also with regard to spirits of home manufacture; also to remove the duty of firewood imported, the amount of which was trifling and the importation one it was desirable to encourage.

Also a Bill to define the jurisdiction, and to regulate the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature in British Burmah, and to provide for the extension of certain Acts to the said territory, the object being to simplify procedure in appeals to the Supreme Government and to introduce certain regulations in cases of insolvency in Burmah.

Also a Bill to regulate the admission of appeals to Her Majesty in Council from certain judgments and orders in provinces not subject to the General Regulations, the object being to extend to the Non-Regulation Provinces the rules relating to the admission of appeals to her Majesty in Council which are in force in the Regulation Provinces.

Also a Bill to provide for taking land for works of public utility to be constructed by private persons or companies, and for regulating the construction and use of works on land so taken, being a substitution on a much wider basis for the Bill introduced by Mr. Ritchie in the commencement of the present year, applying it to all works of public utility, bridges, roads, tramways, docks, gasworks, canals, and feeders and following to a great extent the home law on the subject. As a general rule, the government of India did not interfere with matters lying within the scope of the various local Councils (Hear! Hear! from Mr. Beadon) nor had they the slightest desire to depart from that rule. But this measure was one which applied throughout the empire at large, and as the general framework and the leading details of such a measure must be throughout the same, it appeared that one law would be preferable. The Hon'ble Member then gave examples of some railway measures at the same time before the councils of Bombay and Bengal, and applied his argument to the cases of roads or water-ways running possibly through districts subject to different governments.

Mr. Erskine had no intention of opposing the introduction, or demurring to the principle or provisions of the Bill, but he desired to guard himself, as probably other gentlemen might, from being considered, in assenting to its introduction, to pledge themselves in any way with respect to the further conduct of the measure.

Also the Bill for the amendment of the law relating to the confinement of prisoners convicted of offences in Native States, and that it be referred to a Select Committee.

Also the Bill to amend Act I of 1859 (for the amendment of the Law relating to Merchant Seamen), and that it be referred to a Select Committee. The Hon'ble Member briefly explained that the object of the Bill was to empower local governments to enquire into the conduct of any master or mate whose certificates might have been granted under any other government, and to suspend that certificate on proof of misconduct. Other unimportant amendments relating chiefly to the Straits Settlements were also noticed.

Also the Bill to constitute, Recorders' Courts for the Towns of Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein in British Burmah, and to establish Courts of Small Causes in the said Towns, and that it be referred to a Select Committee. The object of this Bill had been already laid before the Council, and the mover therefore simply explained the power it was proposed to give the Recorder, and sundry other matters of minor official routine, the most important provision being that the Recorder will not be empowered to try European British subjects on capital charges.

Also the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the employment and remuneration of Peons for the service and execution of Civil Processes in the Courts of the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and that it be referred to a Select Committee.

Also that the Honorable Mr. Erskine be added to the Select Committee appointed to consider all proposals to alter and amend the Rules for the conduct of business, and that certain correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government of India relative to the Rules for the conduct of business be referred to the said Committee, and that the Committee be requested to revise the said Rules, and to propose any modifications thereof which they may consider necessary.

Also that the Bill relating to emigration to the British Colonial Dependency of Seychelles be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Honorable Mr. Erskine, the Honorable Mr. Ellis, and the mover, and that the Select Committee be instructed to make their report in a fortnight.

Also that the Honorable Mr. Erskine and the Honorable Mr. Ellis be added to Select Committee on the Bill to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Courts of Requests in the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, and to the Select Committee on the Bill to authorize the punishment of whipping in certain cases.

Also that the Honorable Mr. Ellis be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the Registration of Assurances, to the Select Committee on the Bill to extend Act XXIII. of 1840 (for executing within the Local limits of the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Courts legal processes issued by authorities in the Mofussil,) and to the Select Committee on the Bill to enable the Government to divest itself of the management of Religious Endowments.

The Council then adjourned.—*Id.*

On the 12th July, we published the following from our Cawnpore correspondent:—

"There is an unfortunate individual here, who was employed in the Public Works Department, and moved in a very respectable circle of life, has been 'running a muck,' in consequence of which he was been placed under arrest. I hear that the charges against him are of a very serious nature, but it would be premature to say aught in the matter before the allegations against the prisoner are proved to be correct. The prisoner who, judging from appearance; must be about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, recently led to the hymeneal altar young and beautiful bride, and it is to be deeply regretted that so young a lady, through the apparent recklessness of her own husband, be made to feel, so soon after her nuptials, the pangs of sorrow, and, I may say, despair. However, there is one thing I feel confident of, and that is, the authorities in Cawnpore will scorn the idea of doing any thing which will prolong the trial until the unfortunate man be driven to madness—until he be converted into a raving maniac, a second Eldred—and his poor, unsuspicious wife, a *broken-hearted widow.*"

The party here referred to is still a prisoner in the Quarter Guard of Her Majesty's 46th Regiment at Cawnpore, charged, we are informed, with defalcations in his accounts. These Public Works accounts must be very intricate matters, indeed, to necessitate a man being kept in confinement for months awaiting his trial, before a charge can be framed on them. Suppose that the man is eventually proved to be innocent—what is to compensate him, and those deeply interested in him, for the pain and anxiety which a long-pending accusation, even when unaccompanied by close imprisonment, must occasion.

It is very strange that, notwithstanding the financial papers of Government have been brought to such perfection under the centralising system, that the great actuaries in Calcutta are able to calculate up to a pie the requirements of the whole country in the coming year, yet whenever a officer, high or low, is moved from one station to another, the details of his accounts are found to be so very complicated and imperfect, that it takes months, aye years, before they can be adjusted.

We have always understood that there was a limit beyond which soldiers and others could not be kept in confinement untried; but this case, and that of that unhappy man Eldred, have completely disabused us of this impression. It is sufficient for a man, when away from the protection of regimental authority, to be merely suspected, when he may be kept a prisoner until confinement and the weather combined either send him to a mad-house or his grave. We entreat the Commander-in-Chief's early attention to the present case.—*Oude Gazette, Nov.* 8.

### OUDH.

The news of the death of Sir John Inglis has been received in Lucknow with profound regret. There are very many here to whom the General was familiarly known. For a great deal of the odium which attached to his conduct, as Commandant of the Bailee Guard Garrison, he was indebted to Major Wilson, his Adjutant General, who not only made himself odious to every one, but brought partial obloquy on the otherwise kind-hearted man, who, unfortunately, had trusted so much to him. To Sir George Couper, however, more than to anybody else, the Brigadier owed his subsequent reputation. His narrative of the siege operations, which was considered the finest piece of epic prose of the time, was the hand work of Sir George Couper, his Secretary, and it not only established the fame of the General as a soldier, but as a writer as well. There is many a spicy anecdote which might be related of poor Brigadier Inglis—his confusion at Chinhut—his night-rounds in the garrison—his squabbles with Martin Gubbins—his pipe and his dram—&c. &c., but this is neither the time nor place for such merriment. With all his shortcomings, he was always considered an honest, kind-hearted man, and the sad intelligence of his demise so early in the day, will, we feel sure, be received by all who knew him in India with sincere regret. He died at Hamburg on the 17th September last, in the fifty-first year of his age. At the time of his death, he was commander of Her Majesty's troops in the Ionion Isles. He went to Germany for the good of his health, but this had already been too severely shaken, and he never rallied. His memory will ever remain associated with the glorious defence of Lucknow, from which his name will always derive the greatest lustre.—*Oude Gazette, Nov.* 8.

## BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

A Foreign correspondent informs us that the population of Gotha have resolved to commemorate the memory of His Royal Highness Prince Albert by erecting a statue of him, and have forwarded a letter to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, begging her permission and sanction to the act. We are glad to say that Her Majesty was then enjoying excellent health at Reinhardtsbrun, and daily taking long walks with the Princesses. Earl Russell was residing at Gotha, and paid daily visits to Her Majesty. The Earl was shortly about to leave for England, when he would be relieved by Lord Granville. The Crown Princess of Prussia and the Princess Alice of Hesse, were also staying with their Royal mother.—*Englishman, Nov.* 3.

Eighty millions of tons of coal are extracted yearly from Great Britain alone. Such an enormous consumption may seem to justify the alarm felt in many quarters that the coal fields may be exhausted at no distant period, but geologists assure us that there are more coal measures left untouched than have yet been opened. In Belgium nearly ten millions of tons are raised, in France seven and a half millions per annum, in Prussia ten millions and a half, in Austria three millions and a half. There seems to be no ascertained limit to the coaling capabilities of Europe, and Lord Macaulay's New Zealander will have to wait many millenaries of years if he defer his travels to the date when we shall have burnt ourselves out.—*Madras Times, Nov.* 7.

### INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY.

The report of the directors, to be submitted at the first annual general meeting of the company, to be held on the 21st October, has been issued. The balance-sheet shows that the whole of the first issue of shares was taken up immediately on the publication of the company. The unemployed capital has been profitably applied, and the securities in which it is invested are now worth considerably more than their original cost. A further sum also has been received for interest which had accrued but was not actually due on June 30, by which the amount received on that account has been raised to £484. The shareholders have already been informed that managers of many years' experience in the carrying business were despatched to Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta, in March last. A manager has since been appointed to organise the business in the important town of Allahabad, at which place he arrived about August 5. The directors have every reason to feel satisfied with the judgment, energy, and ability, shown by the gentlemen selected. Their reports confirm in every way the anticipations upon which the company was formed, and they express unvarying confidence as to the successful establishment and profitable carrying out of the undertaking. The Government authorities in India have promised every aid and assistance, and the railway authorities, without exception, have shown the utmost desire to aid in promoting the establishment of the company. Contracts, mutually favourable to the interests of the respective companies, have been made with the Madras and East Indian Railways, which will tend to secure this company from injurious competition. By advices received from the manager in Calcutta, the board are informed that on the opening of the East Indian Railway through to Allahabad, the Government commissariat department will transfer to this company their operations, the board have rented the Kalai Bridge and Beppoor Ferry in the Madras Presidency, and in connection with the Madras Railway. The receipts from this source commenced on the 1st July; and in addition to advantages which the possession of the ferry has secured, the step is likely to prove a very profitable one. General business in the Madras Presidency commenced on Aug. 18, between four stations on the main line of the railway, and the large towns adjoining. A commencement would also have been made about the same time in the Bombay Presidency but for the illness of the manager. At the date of the last advice, however, he was convalescent, and the directors have no reason to doubt but that he has, by this time, carried his plans into effect. Business in Calcutta will be commenced in October, and the company will be fully prepared for the opening of the Eastern Bengal and Calcutta and South Eastern Railways, to take place to the beginning of November.—*Home News.*

### TURKEY.

The *Times* prints a long and interesting letter on the present state of the Turkish empire from its correspondent at Constantinople. The tone of this letter is extremely hopeful. The writer contrasts the gloom and prostration which followed the Crimean war with the sanguine activity which has been produced by six years of apeace. When the struggle against Russia came to an end the Ottoman empire was left victorious, but exhausted; safe, but almost ruined. The army was half destroyed; the navy had lost most of its ships, and there were no funds to build more; money, indeed, was not to be raised by any device of taxation in sufficient sums to meet the ordinary expenses of the unfeebled State. The troops were unpaid; the great majority of the civil functionaries were in as bad a condition, always excepting the higher dignitaries, who took care that their enormous salaries should be always forthcoming. If the general opinion of both Mussulman and Christian, native and stranger, did not wrong some of these personages, they were guilty of corruption on various scales of enormity, the worst offenders being those most nearly connected with the Sultan by marriage or by princely favour. The whole northern range of European Turkey was as unquiet as in the most palmy days of Russian ascendancy, and that the danger was real may be seen from the events which have since disturbed Servia and Montenegro. But the greatest enemy of the State was its own sovereign. The *Times* correspondent gives a remarkable sketch of this prince's character in his latter years, and it is impossible not to feel a little humiliated by knowing that but a few months since the destinies of Eastern Europe were chiefly influenced by the caprices of a drunkard and debauchee. Since the death of Abdul Medjid a new age has in the opinion of many begun for Turkey. The late Sultan's brother, Abdul Aziz, succeeded in the June of last year, and already, we are informed, every department of the State has received benefit from the change. It is the general testimony of persons conversant with Turkey during the last twelvemonth that Abdul Aziz is a very able and intelligent man, and should the future of his reign fulfil the promises of its beginning, he is likely to be placed among the first princes of his age. Under his superintendence Turkey is gradually recovering from the exhaustion caused by the Russian war and the extravagance of the late Sultan. The army has been improved, new ships of war have been launched, the turbulent province of Montenegro has been chastised, and in the midst of these warlike achievements the finance of the country has been restored, and the paper money, that course of the empire, has been redeemed and withdrawn from circulation. But the most important of the present Sultan's acts is probably the secularisation of the property held by the mosques. The amount of property which the Moslem Church possesses through the Turkish empire is almost incredible when the general poverty of the country is considered. These great possessions are in many cases enjoyed by lay impropriators, and many of them only nominally belong to the mosques, having been placed under guardianship of the Church by their owners to save them from confiscation in the old despotic times. But still the actual income enjoyed by the mosques is very large. How far the secularisation extends we cannot yet say, but the telegraph informs us that it will result in a gain of £3,000,000 sterling to the revenue, so that Fuad Pacha is certainly

Butler refuses every one a pass to leave town unless they take the oath of allegiance, and amuses himself by telling all the women who apply for passes that while he is fighting the enemy in the suburbs he will deliver the town to the mercy of 20,000 negroes, and adds that he will leave the town a heap of ashes if obliged to evacuate. He finds that the women are not to be shaken in their devotion to their countries cause by the threat of rapine and murder, and is thoroughly exasperated with the sex. He says the women were the entire cause of secession, that they tabooed and sent to Coventry every man who would not fight, and that even if they took the oath he would not give them passes. It is true that we recognise no man who has remained at home and is able to serve in the army. You cannot conceive the horrible positions we are placed in here. I will endeavour to give you a faint sketch of what we have to expect. In the first place, we are now subject to the caprices of our servants. Imagine an army where the officers were punished with fine and imprisonment for even enforcing ordinary discipline, such as preventing their soldiers leaving for days at a time, or recanting not only impertinence but personal violence! This is the case with us; we are invariably told that the testimony of a "loyal negro" is preferrable to that of a rebel, and no assertion they make against their masters is too absurd to obtain credence. In the presence of these facts we are disarmed, not being permitted the smallest weapon to defend our house or persons. Foreseeing that money would not comply with this order, Butler excites the cupidity of the slaves first, by offering a reward for every weapon they may find, and next by offering liberty (which they have already) if they will denounce their masters. This has proved such an inducement to perfidy that many have hidden weapons in the house, and then denounced their master and mistress. Some of our most respectable citizens have been sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour, dragging a ball and chain for having retained, some a sword-cane, others a revolver, or bowie knife. While we are unarmed, Butler arms all the free coloured population, while Phelps drills the negroes in camp to be ready at a moment's warning to be armed. Is it not dreadful? They endeavour to excite the revengeful passions of the slaves by continually reminding them that the hour of retaliation is come. You hear the creatures in the streets boasting they will "wade knee deep in the white man's blood." The fear of fire is now added to all these horrors. Three days ago all the operators of the fire telegraph were removed on the ground that they had not taken the oath. The first day the Yankees had possession two large fires broke out in the heart of the business part of the city; the flames had made great havoc before the telegraph gave the alarm, and the citizens who ran to extinguish the flames were kept back by the military. Since then, fire alarms continue, and we feel apprehensive that they intend gradually to burn the town. On the 23rd of this month [September] the Confiscation Act comes into force. The government organ, the *Delta* has thrown spread consternation through the community by publishing the construction to be put upon the terms "aid, abet, or countenance the rebellion." According to their construction, there is not one creature of the age of reason who can escape the confiscation of his property. Butler says it will particularly reach the women, and that they should be turned out of their homes and made to work for their daily bread, thus depriving them of the time or disposition to be turning up their not very pretty noses at Union soldiers. To give you an idea of the alarm and despair among the timid and wavering is more than I am able to do. We all know what the reasonable construction of the law would be, but Butler has unlimited power and will use it. He is applauded by the populace in the North for his merciless treatment of "Southern rebels." He has an eye to the next Presidency, and is elated and flattered by the popularity his course seemingly gives him, and he will spare nothing. He has no family pride, no honour to uphold. He is of the populace. His brother, Colonel Butler, who is at the head of the Commissariat Department, was formerly a negro trader; he has realised a colossal fortune by speculating upon our miseries. He made us pay 40 dollars a barrel for flour, and when the port of New Orleans was open to commerce he would not permit the government tow boats to bring any vessels up the Mississippi, and the owners of cargoes gladly sold to him at his own price rather than lose them altogether of which they were in danger by passing many weeks at the mouth of the river. Thus, for some time, he continued to keep the market in his own hands, he being in partnership with his brother, the general. At the same time, through the newspapers, he appealed to the bad passions of the poor, assuring them that the richer classes were the entire cause of the dearness of provisions and of their miseries. Confiscation has few terrors for us. We had long since made up our minds to lose all for our country. The worst feature of it is that we shall not be permitted to go into the Confederacy where friends abound, but must starve in the streets of this wretched town. There is a worse fear haunting us very hour; the black population: There is no longer a doubt that they are armed, and we are defenceless. Last night they had a Union meeting of the free blacks; slaves, of course, composed the majority. I hear they discussed the wholesale massacre of the white population. It is enough to render us maniacs to live as we are now doing.

Here is another extract from the same letter:—

You have heard of the imprisonment of Mrs. Phillips. She is a charming woman, with a large family of children, all of them unacclimated, many of them very young, and thus deprived of a mother's care. When called before Butler, he simply asked her if she did not smile whether funeral procession of Captain de Kay passed her house? She replied, "It was possible, as she was in good spirits that day." Without further trial he sentenced her to close confinement of Ship Island for an indefinite period. Upon her husband endeavouring to speak for her, he told him that he would have him gagged if he opened his mouth again. Poor Mr. Philips has been more than two months on that desolate sand bank without a hope of release. She is in a wretched shanty, which neither keeps out rain nor sun; she has had to pass the entire night sitting under an umbrella; she receives a soldier's rations, she was allowed a servant, but this poor woman is not permitted to leave that room, and has to share the close confinement of her mistress. Mrs. Philip being dangerously ill a short time ago, her husband was permitted to visit her. She had concealed from him her wretched condition; they gave her neither a bed nor chair; she took one of each with her, which comprises the furniture of her wretched prison. She had been ill for a week, during which time her servant could not cross the threshold of her door, and no one entered to see if they require anything; a little arrowroot, cooked over a piece of tallow candle, was all she could procure. Finally, she sent for an officer, and explained to him her helpless condition, and the absolute necessity there was of her having hot water for hot applications. He left her, promising to send her some immediately. In four hours after some was sent. She had had time to die of her agony. Mrs. Philips had already been imprisoned in Washington, with two lovely daughters, on suspicion of corresponding with the enemy. Though every search was made in their house, even the soiled linen looked through, without any proof against them, they were still retained prisoners till, through the influence of friends, they were released on condition of their selling everything they owned within three days, and leaving Washington. They unfortunately came to New Orleans, where the brute Butler follows the example of his government in persecuting her. I have not a doubt he had orders to seize the first opportunity of punishing her. There are other ladies who have been imprisoned on equally trivial pretences; but it is useless to cite them. One of our first creole ladies, a Madame Le Beau, near 70 years old, was denounced by a little pet negro boy, 8 years old, as having hidden arms. When called before Butler, he was most insulting to her, called her that —— woman, and sentenced her to a year's imprisonment on Ship Island, but released her on condition that her son would take the oath of allegiance. A nephew of the same lady was sentenced to a year's imprisonment, and hard labour with ball and chain, for having thrown his arms in the river instead of delivering them to the authorities. Judge Andrews, one of our best citizens, was sentenced to two years' hard labour, ball and chain, on Ship Island, for having shown at his club a small brooch in the form of a cross, which he laughingly said" was made of the bone of a Yankee.' This was six months before the Yankees came here. A Mr. Keller was sentenced to the same punishment for having in the window of his bookstand a skeleton marked" "Chickahominy." To-day a poor druggist has been sent to Ship Island for three years' hard labour, ball and chain, for having endeavoured to smuggle some quinine across the Yankee lines. His property is also confiscated. He swears he is innocent, and it is said to have been done by a Yankee spy. If I were to undertake to tell you all the iniquitous judgments they would fill a volume; I only mention those people whom I know personally.

The Hon. Neal Dow, who is in command of Fort Phillip, on the Mississippi, writes:—

I have at these two forts about 500 slaves (that were, but who are now free). The masters now frequently send off their slaves as no longer of any value. Nowhere within reach of our troops will they work for or obey their masters; and for 70 miles between here and New Orleans slavery is practically extinguished. In some cases the masters hire their servants. Several masters have come here and asked permission to hire the servants who are at the forts to go and help them get in their crops. Of course I consent, and the servants go very willingly. Some plantations with large crops in the ground have no hands at all to harvest them. This rebellion, commenced by a few leading and unscrupulous politicians, in the interests of slavery, to extend and perpetuate it, will most certainly result in the overthrow of the institution.

General Hunter declares that if he had been permitted from the beginning to do what he is encouraged to do now, he could have supplied above 100,000 trained negro soldiers by this time, for both offence and defence in the South.

The New York journals publish a letter from General Phelps with regard to the treatment and conduct of the fugitive negroes who have sought refuge within his lines near New Orleans. Some of them came to him loaded with chains, bleeding with wounds, and scored with lashes: and many he describes as being far more intelligent and moral than their masters.

In the Confederate House of Representatives, on the 22nd September, the following observations were made by Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, in moving that commissioners be sent to Washington empowered to propose the terms of a just and honourable peace:—

Sir, I have but little hope that our insolent and cruel foe will listen to this proposition favourably. I have but little confidence, I confess, Sir, in the wisdom and sagacity, the statesmanship, or the true manliness of spirit of Mr. Lincoln and his deluded cabinet councillors. I am not unaware that these personages have been disgracefully driven forward continually, from the first shedding of blood in the affair of Fort Sumter up to the present moment, by a numerous and active body of infuriated fanatics and unscrupulous demagogues, until they have almost reached the depths of utter hopelessness and ruin. I am not at all confident that the week and vacillating executive chief in Washington city has adequate moral courage to receive our commissioner, should we conclude to send one, even were the sufferings of our Northern enemies far greater than those which they have already experienced, though stimulated, as to some extent they must necessarily be, by the apprehension of the far greater sufferings with which they are now so obviously menaced. But, Sir, to these considerations I attach but little importance. I will endeavour to state my view of the subject in a very concise manner, as, according to the rules of the house, I can occupy its attention only for a few minutes. The enemy will either refuse our proposal of peace, or, perchance, even refuse to receive our commissioner; or he will be courteously received. Certainly it is hardly to be hoped that our proposal of peace will be respectfully considered and agreed to. In the latter case a most bloody and desolating war will be brought to a close; our own beloved country [will be relieved from the experience of present sufferings, and be, perchance, saved from greatly multiplied sufferings hereafter. If a just and honourable peace be madly refused us, then upon the heads of our heartless adversaries will be accumulated all the responsibility connected with those evils which may be hereafter inflicted upon the general interests of the civilised world; the oceans of blood which may be hereafter shed, and all the immeasurable horrors which must inevitably result from a war conducted as it has been heretofore conducted by our heartless enemies, in utter disregard of all the well-known principles of civilised war. We cannot, in any state of things which can be possibly conceived of, be at all injured by the pursuing of the line of policy suggested in the resolution. Our brave armies in the field will not feel less inclined to prosecute the war with energy and resolution because their government manifests a disposition to save them from the necessity of incurring further hardships, and shows a disposition to restore them once more to the blessings of peace, of domestic happiness, and of social beatitude. On the contrary, I shall confidently expect the exhibition of a still sterner resolution, a still fiercer military zeal, and still more glorious achievements, when they shall thus find it demonstrated to them that there is no possibility of peace with our persecutors, save by resorting, in a spirit of just retaliation, to those terrible expedients which may be calculated to impress upon them our own obdurate hearts the intense consciousness of those horrors of which they have been the sole originators. If our proposition should be declined, and there be any good men yet left in the North, friends to justice, to the laws of Christian humanity, and the general happiness of the world, they will at once make their presence known, organise and embody their energies against an insolent and barbarous government, drive Lincoln and his myrmidons from power, and elevate to the seats of official authority wise and upright statesmen, through whose efficient instrumentality this sanguinary struggle may be at last brought to a termination. Sir, it is not even possible that our motives or objects in taking the initiative in the noble work of pacification can be misunderstood either by the enemy or by the rest of the civilised nations of the world. We are thus far completely victorious in the war. In all the numerous battles which have been fought we have been most signally successful. We have driven, or are now driving, the vaunting hosts of the North beyond our confines, and our victorious standards are now planted upon the territory of the foe. Such a succession of brilliant and decisive triumphs has never heretofore adorned the page of our history. Our successes have been acknowledged in the most emphatic manner even in the columns of the Northern newspapers. In sheer magnanimity we are bound to offer terms of peace to the enemy. With us alone can a proposition of peace originate without the deepest dishonour. If the war is not to be interminable (and who desires this?) the first movement towards a settlement of existing difficulties must be made by one of the parties contestant; and as the enemy cannot be expected, under existing circumstances, to send to us a proposition for the present termination of hostilities, it results that the civilised world has a right to look to us for such action as the resolution proposes. Speaker, I know well that I shall be denounced in certain quarters for my present conduct; I shall be probably charged with excessive moderation, and perchance even of pusillanimity. I shall not be at all surprised if all who are especially interested in the continuance of the war shall resort even to ridicule and denunciation. To all this I am prepared to submit, confiding as I do in the general good sense and elevated moral sentiment of my honoured countrymen, and being perfectly persuaded that this resolution, if it should be fated to rejection, will awaken a responsive echo in the bosoms of good and wise men elsewhere, which will more than compensate for present misjudgment and undeserved obloquy. [Mr. Wilcox asked if they had not effective commissioners there now in the persons of Generals Lee and Sonewall Jackson.] Mr. Foote admitted their effectiveness, but their services were required in the field, where they were now prosecuting the war with energy, and he did not desire to have their attention distracted by other matters.

The expenditure of the Confederate government, up to the 1st August last, is declared by the secessionist journals to be about 72 millions sterling.

A despatch, dated Louisville, Sept, 29th, gives the following account of a dreadful business which was briefly mentioned in our last:—

One of the saddest incidents of the war has just occurred here. A few minutes before 9 o'clock General Jefferson C. Davis, of Indiana [not related to the Southern President], met General Nelson in the hall of the Galthouse, and attempted to speak to him. General Nelson refused to listen, and turned away. Davis followed him to the other end of the hall, and again addressed him. Nelson now turned to him, saying, "Do you wish to insult me, you cowardly puppy?" and struck him at the same time on the head. Davis did not retaliate on the spot, but made through the crowd of guests until he met an officer of his acquaintance, borrowed a pistol of him, and then pushed to the west door of the hall, where Nelson was conversing with some gentlemen. When within a few feet of him, he cocked the revolver and fired instantly. The ball entered Nelson's left breast, inflicting a mortal wound. He managed to walk upstairs to General Buell's room, where he fell on the floor. Surgical attendance was immediately called, but the general expired about 30 minutes after he was shot. He was conscious until three minutes before his death. Among his last words were "I am murdered." There had previously been bad feeling between the two actors in the tragedy, on account of Davis's arrest and deprivation of command by Nelson. Last week Davis had been to Cincinnati, and laid his grievances, with charges against Nelson, before General Wright, who restored him to command. The excitement created by the affair is intense. Opinion as to where the blame belongs is divided.

The Confederate surgeon-general reports that the number of sick and wounded received in the Richmond hospitals since their organisation is 99,000; of these 7,000 have died.

Federal Brigadier-General Rodman, wounded in the battle of Antietam Creek, has since died.

The "New York Herald" asserts that Mr. Eli Thayer is appointed military governor of Florida, to carry out the scheme of introducing into the Southern States a loyal labouring population. The government will equip from 10,000 to 20,000 six months' volunteers, and station them in the States to be thus influenced. Each volunteer, will receive a homestead of public lands, and free transportation for his family to the principal port of the State where they are located. It is intended by this means to infuse into the Southern States an industrious and loyal population, in order to protect the Union men. It is supposed that the manufacturing and productive districts of England can be made to contribute to this emigration. The Federal War Department has determined upon the exchange of State prisoners with the rebel government.

Considerable apprehension appears to prevail in the mercantile community of New York with regard to the possibility of political convulsions from the approaching trial of electoral strength between the Republican and Democratic parties. A system of terror, it is stated, is already in operation, by denouncing every Democratic voter as a rebel. "The fate of New York and of the country," says one correspondent, "is in a great measure dependent on the question whether the mere cry of 'traitor,' 'traitor,' can drive off the defenders of the Union and the constitution." Rumours about mediation continued to be eagerly circulated, and it was currently asserted at the time of the departure of the last steamer that the European Powers had resolved upon the step, that if their offers should be rejected by the North, such rejection would be immediately followed by a recognition of the South. But this it is remarked "would do more good three months hence than now. The Abolitionists still believe they can subdue and exterminate the South, and while this delusion lasts it would be vain to address the government, but in a little while the depreciation of the inconvertible paper and the visits of the tax-gatherer will probably have produced enlightenment."

An extremely bitter spirit is manifested by a portion of the Northern clergy on the subject of the present war. An example is quoted from a recent address by the Rev. W. J. Sloane, pastor of the Third Reform Presbyterian Church of New York. Mr. Sloane was reported in the newspapers to have declared before the Literary Society of Jefferson College, "That it was better that the 6,000,000 of white men, women, and children of the South should be slaughtered than that slavery should not be extinguished." Being called to account for this sentiment by a Presbyterian editor, Mr. Sloane denied that he had used the words as quoted. What he really said was *only* as follows:—

But suppose emancipation should lead to insurrection? Let this, which I by no means admit, be for the time granted; then I affirm that it is better, far better, that every man, woman, and child in every rebel State should perish in one widespread, bloody, and indiscriminate slaughter; better that the land should be a Sahara; be as when God destroyed the Canaanites, or overthrew Sodom and Gomorrah, than that this rebellion should be successful.—*Home News.*

## Auction Announcements.

CRAWFORD & CO.

All Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of sums till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY the 17th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, Longcloths, Shirtings, Madapollams, Jacconets, Twists, &c. &c.

150 Gallons Elastic Varnish.
150 ,, Pale Oak.
50 ,, Durable Body.
60 ,, Black Japan.

*On account of the underwriters landed ex Ship "Sydney Eggars."*

PM & Co.—2 Cases Black Woolen Cloth.
MP & Co.—2 ,, Felt Hats.
1 ,, Shirt Fronts and Collars.
1 ,, Muslin.
1 ,, Mantle Cloth.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND SCHOOL FURNITURE, VALUABLE BOOKS, &c. &c.

On MONDAY the 17th instant, and the following day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction on the premises, near the Secretariate, in Fort, all the Household and School Furniture, Books, &c., &c., of the late Mr. A. B. BOSWELL, consisting of Plate, Plated Glass, and Porcelainware, Dining, Drawing, Pier, Round, and Card Tables, Tenpoys, Sofa Couches, Cellarets, Music and Book Stands, Screens, four-post Bed Steads, Camp Cots, Chests of Drawers, Wardrobes, Clothes Presses, Easy, Rocking, Folding, Pridieu, Dining and Drawing-room Chairs, Sugar Jars on Stands, Dressing and Cheval Glasses, Treasury Chests, a Mahogany Square Piano by "Broadwood," an Harmonium, Single Barrell Rifle Pistols, Swords, Spears, Tool Chests, an Eight Day Clock by Maurice, a Fifteen Day Clock with Music, Argand and Globe Lamps, Pictures, Table Ornaments, Bigontri Figures, valuable Shells, Dispense Furniture, Writing Table, Benches, Electric Machines, Air Pumps, Microscopes, Telescopes, Maps, Book Shelves, Book Cases, and 1000 Lots of valuable Books on Science, Literature and Art, and several other things.

AT 1 P.M.

On the first day of Sale a nearly new light English-built Paston, adapted for either one horse or a pair.

A light Shigram in thorough repair, single and double Harness, Saddles, &c. &c.

A Bay Riding Horse, aged 3 years.

Catalogues with full particulars are published, and may be had on application; the property is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

CABOOSES, Capable to Cook for 200 hands.
BLOCKS—*Single, double* and *treble* with patent bushed sheeves and iron bindings, sizes 6 to 16 inches.
SHEEVES, Assorted, 3½ to 10 inches.
DECKPIPES, Flange and Swan neck.
CHAINS best short linked from ⅜ to 1¼.
WINCHES—Double purchase Jumpers, Deck ditto ditto iron ends over Windlass.
STEEL, Blister and rough Edge Spring.
GLASS, Plate, 10 by 8, 9 by 7, 8 by 6, 7 by 5, 6 by 4.

NEW CARRIAGES

*Just landed ex-Chatham and Caduceus.*

A handsome Albert Phaeton, painted lake, relieved with white, fitted with Shafts and Pole, a very fashionable Carriage.

A Prince's Patent Park Phaeton with all the latest Improvements built of the best materials.

N. B.—The above Carriages are made of the best materials by Messrs. Jno. Barton & Sons.

A Shigram with Bay Horse and Harness.

SCREW JACKS.

To lift six tons, with extra lifts—Haley's Patent.

WINES.

Good Port Wine ..... Rs. 18 per dozen.
Good Sherry ..... ,, 18 per doz.
English-bottled Beer ..... ,, 4 ,,
Sound Bombay bottled Allsopp's Beer, in Quarts and Pints, Rs. 4 and 2-12 respectively.

CRAWFORD & Co.

No. 3, Marine Street, Bombay, 15th Nov. 1862.

BENNETT & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the consignee, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

A Spanish Bloodhound, the largest Dog in India.

AT 1 P.M.

One Chesnut Horse, height 14½, 5 years old.
One new double seated Brougham.
One Newfoundland Bitch.
2 Hogsheads of Porter, Browers, Whitbread & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c. AT THE BRAE, CHINCHPOOGLEY HILL.

On MONDAY the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will submit to Public Auction at his residence, the "Brae" at Chinchpoogley, all the handsome Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c. &c. of F. Clough, Esq., the same consists of Cut Glass Ware, Quart and Pints D canters, a White, Blue and Gilt Dinner, a White and Gilt Tea, and a Pink Gilt and flowered Dessert Services, Plated Hotwater Carry, Dishes, Cruets Soy and Egg Frames, Salt Cellars Candlesticks, elegantly Carved Black-wood Furniture such as, oblong Dining Table, large Sideboard, Circular and Pier Tables, Cheffoniers, Pair of Conversation Couches with Damask, Easy, Prediou and Drawing Room Chairs with Damask, Bedsteads, Almira, Gown and Clothes Presses, Dressing and Washing Tables, Mahogany Chewal and Toilet Glasses, a Mahogany Square Piano by "Shroder," a Plated Telescope on Stand by "H. Comyns" single Bronzed Hanging Lamps with drops, 2 and 3 light Plated do. with do., a pair of oblong Mirrors in Gilt Frames, a Marble Clock with Stand and Bronzed Figure in Case by "Bennett," English Brussel Carpet, Copper Cooking Utensils and Dispense Articles, Plants, &c.] &c.

No Catalogues, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT LOVE LANE, MAZAGON.

On MONDAY the 24th, TUESDAY the 25th, and WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence at Love Lane, Mazagon, the valuable and elegant Household Furniture, handsome Plate, Plated Glass and Porcelain Ware, a valuable Library of Books, a first-rate Slate Billiard Table, a magnificent Piano, splendid Carriages, Horses, Harness, &c. &c., of William Crawford, Esq., (proceeding to Europe) the same consisting a set of rich Cut Pattern Glass Ware, a set of Cut do., several pair of Vine-leaf Pattern and rich Cut Glass Quarts, Pints, and Claret Decanters, richly Cut Water Jugs and Rummers, a very richly Cut Glass Dessert Service, a handsome Blue and Gilt Dinner set, a Flowered do., handsome Green and Gold Landscape pattern Dessert set, a Flowered Figured and Gilt China do., a Green and Gilt Tea do., a set of Plated Dish Covers, pair of Hotwater and Vegetable Dishes, a richly Chased Epergne with Cut Glass Dishes and Plated Bread Basket, Bottle Waggon and Stands, a set of Mother O'pearl handled Dessert Knives and Forks, a set of Carved Ivory handled do., a set of Plated Spoons and Forks, sets of King and Shell Pattern Silver Spoons and Fork, Silver Tea and Sugar Pots, Eggstand, a set of Blackwood Dining Tables in 5 Pieces, large Round Dining Tables, Side Boards, Chairs, a pair of English Rosewood Conversation Couches, Rosewood Easy and Drawing Room Chairs, Blackwood Round and Pier Tables with White Marble Slabs, Sofa, and Card Tables, Ottomans, Prodieu, Easy Chins Lacquered, and Music Chairs, Flower Stand, Cheffoniers, Tea-Poys, Writing Tables, Bedstead, Almiras, Clothes and Gown Presses, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Bronzed and Plated Hanging and Table Argand Lamps with Drops, a Fourlight Hanging Argand Chandilier, a Mahogany Semi-grand Piano by "Erard," pair of Plated Double Wallshades with Drops, China Hanging Lamps, a number of Oil Paintings and Engravings in Maple and Gilt Frames, Velvet Pile and Persian Carpets, China Jars, and Vases, Porcelain Gilt and Glass and Gilt Table Ornaments, Vases and Bottles, Books, Table Cutlery, a Mahogany Slate Billiard Table, Clocks, Glass bottomed Globe Lamps, China Garden Seats and Stand, Copper Cooking Utensils and Dispense Articles, Plants, &c. &c.

An English-built four Seated Open Carriage, by "Horne of Long Acre" with a pair of large Bay Carriage Horses and Plated Mounted Harness.

An English-built four Seated Open Carriage, by "Andrews of Southampton" with pair of Bay Carriage Horses and Plated Mounted Harness.

A four Seated Brougham, by "Collett & Co." with pair of Grey Carriage Horses and Brass Mounted Harness.

An English-built Self-driving Phaeton, by "Coats Blizzard and Co." with Lamps and Pole.

An Office Shigram by Collett and Co. with Lamps, Pole and Shaft.

A Lady's Grey Riding Horse.

Ladies and Gentlemen Riding Saddles.

A Grey Arab Horse, aged 5, height 14-2½, goes in single and double Harness.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from Wednesday the 19th instant.

Full particulars will be given in future advertisements.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Best Duckworth's Sherry and Port, at 18 Rs. per doz.
Best Brandy ..... ,, 16 ,,

NEW REVERSIBLE ENGLISH BUILT PATENT MALVERN DOG CART.

*Just Landed.*

A remarkable handsome miniature BROUGHAM mounted on springs of a novel description. Price Rs. 1500.

Only one, now remaining on hand unsold, with limitation cane pannels, lancewood shafts, patent reversible seat, either for 2, or 4, very light and elegant and of best construction, built by Messrs. McNaught and Smith, Worcester, Patentees, with Waterproof Apron and Lamps.

Tents for sale, apply to the undersigned.

SUPERIOR GIG, DOG CART, AND CARRIAGE HARNESS.

Just landed ex *Flower of the Forest.*

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., have just received for Sale on Commission, a fresh batch of very Superior Plated and Brass Mounted Buggy, Dog Cart, and Carriage Harness—prices moderate.

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 15th Nov. 1862.

## Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BROUGHAM, HORSE &c. AT UPPER COLABA.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to sell by Public Auction, at his residence Upper Colaba, the Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain Ware, &c., of Revd. C. T. WILSON, proceeding to Europe), the same comprises, handsome Carved Furniture, such as Conversation Couches, Circular, Sofa, and Camp Tables, Cheffonier, Whatnots, Screens, Drawing Room, and Easy Chairs, Argand Lamps, one first-rate Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte by *Chappel* with Blackwood Sounding Board, Camp Cots, Dressing and Wash hand Tables, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Wardrobes, Presses, Child's Cots, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispensed Articles &c.

AT 1 P.M.

One Brougham with powerful Chesnut Horse and Harness.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from Monday the 17th instant.

"BRITISH HOTEL."

AN AUCTION SALE AT BRITISH HOTEL, FORT.

*By order of the Proprietors, Pestonjee Sorabjee & Co.*

On THURSDAY, the 20th, FRIDAY, the 21st, and SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, (and if necessary, following days. Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co., have received instructions to submit to sale by Public Auction, the whole of the "British Hotel" Furniture, Plate, Plated Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Two Mahogany Thurston's Slate Billiard Tables, with Balls, Cues, &c., with Two Bronze & Light Revolving Lamps, Carved Furniture, such as Sets of Dining and Breakfast Tables, Camp and Circular Tables, Conversation Half-backed Sofa, and Reclining Couches, Arm and "Prediou" Chairs, Pier Tables, Teapoys, Side Boards, Hanging Argand Lamps with Drops, an Eight Day Clock by *James French*, Royal Exchange, London, Engravings in Frames, Square Pianoforte, Screens, Wall-Shades, and Globe Lamps, Oil Floor Carpets, Sets of Plated Dishcovers, several pairs of Hot Water, and Vegetable Dishes, Ice Pails, Soup Tureens, Tea sets, Double, Single, and Chamber Candlesticks, Cruet, Pickle, and Egg-frames, Waiters, Bottle Stands, &c., Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Sets of Knives and Forks, Silverware in Sets, Table Linen, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Mohore Bracelets, &c &c.

AT 1 P.M.

One Shigram, with Bay Horse, and Harness.
One Shigram, with Chesnut Horse and Harness.
One Old Buggy, and Harness, &c.
Catalogues of full particulars will be published, and the property will be on view from Sunday, the 16th instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

*New Cottage Pianofortes.*

Two new Cottage Pianofortes in Rosewood case, by "W. Bowman," 6 & 3 octaves, with Metallic Spring Plates, and all recent improvements, &c.

Lewis's best Crown Sherry. Rs. 16 to close an account.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

No. 12, Forbes Street, Bombay, 15th Nov. 1862.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

On TUESDAY NEXT, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction,

550 Pieces Grey Shirtings, Saddles complete, Electro Plate Pedestals with Shades, and Sundry other articles.

*On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Sullaman Issack.*

800 Pieces White Jacconets.
100 ,, Grey Shirtings.

On THURSDAY NEXT, the 21st instant, Tiles and Wood works of two or more Bungalows situated in the Victoria Land Press Company's (Limited) Ground at Colaba.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Fresh Hams and Cheese.
Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls, Manillas, &c.
Saddlery, by MacNaghten of Glasgow, containing single Harness, Reins, Bridles, Hogskin Saddles, Extra Girths, Brushes, &c.
Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope, Wire Netting, suitable for Gardeu enclosures.
A few good Gold Geneva Watches, Venetian Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets, for Floor and Stair cases.
St. Estephe Claret, Champagne in pints and Gin in cases of 16 flasks.
Superior Hair Oil in large and small bottles at Rs. 9 and Rs. 6 per dozeu.
N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 15th November 1862.

## Business Announcements.

MESSRS. LAWSON & McKENZIE, SHIP "CHANDLERS," &c. &c., No. 6, Medow Street, Fort, have on hand Ship Chandlery of every description and of the very best qualities; also a few choice Hams and Cheese at Rs. 1 per lb., and a few Jars of good English Butter, at 12 annas per lb., just landed from the ship *Flying Venus.*

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen at the late Bank of Bombay Premises. Apply to HORMUSJEE SORABJEE at Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee.

BY THE MAIL.—FOURTEEN SONGS AND BALLADS, written and composed by Prince Ernest (the Duke of Saxe-Coburg) and his Royal Highness the late Prince Albert.

The great exhibition Music Book containing the national and patriotic airs of the principal countries of the world.

McCOMBIE, & WRIGHT.

THE attention of Englishmen is drawn to the clean and comfortable accommodations to be had at Mr. GAYNOR'S CAMBRIDGE HOTEL, Forbes Street, Fort.

Thurston's English Billiard Table.
Bernassaud's French do. do.
No charge for Baths.
Bad Tipple not kept.

BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.—GREAT NOVELTY.—Received from Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, a few MUTTON HAMS.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Church Gate.

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.—The undersigned have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival, in excellent condition, of several consignments of PIANOFORTES per ships *Talbot* and *Glorioana*. These Instruments are universally admired both for their great superiority of tone and handsome exterior. They are manufactured by *Schroder*, of Hamburg, (strongly secured for India) with the extreme compass of 7 Octaves, have all the most recent improvements and are confidently recommended to the notice of the Public.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
Wholesale General Dealers.

*No. 1, Church Gate Street.*

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES, per Overland Mail.—PURE RE-CRYSTALLIZED NITRATE OF SILVER.
PYROGALLIC ACID.
THOMAS'S COLLODION AND SOLUTION.
BOLTON'S do. do.
ALBUMENIZED PAPER, best.
GLASS PLATES of all sizes.
GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.
TIN STILLS—GALVANIZED INDIAN RUBBER.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

N. B.—The whole of these are of unexceptionable quality.

AMERICAN ICED SODA FOUNTAINS.—OPENED THIS DAY, at No. 11, Forbes Street, (until a more eligible situation can be obtained) the celebrated Porcelain lined Soda Fountains, now introduced for the first time into this country, from which is drawn direct on draught Sparkling Soda flavored with—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Vanilla. | Orange. | Raspberry. |
| Pine Apple. | Lemon. | Bitters, &c. |
| Nectar. | Ginger. | |
| Sarsaparilla. | Strawberry. | |

This, when well iced, as it will be, affords one of the most pleasing, healthful and refreshing beverages, and taken with the Syrups it clears and enlivens the blood, sharpens the appetite, brightens the complexion, tickles the palate and cools the body.

Sold on draughts and per the dozen by the undersigned, No. 11, Forbes Street, next door but one to corner of Bake-house lane, opposite the Police Office.

JAMES REYNELL.

Bombay, 1st Nov. 1862.

W. H. WALKER & Co., Ironmongers, Cutlers, Brassfounders and General Dealers, Corner of Church Street, Fort, rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required. A Fresh Stock of all kinds of Carpenters' Tools just landed.

GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING, ⅜ to 2 inch.
LAMBERT'S STOP, BIB and BALL COCKS, ½ to 1½ inch.
BLISTER STEEL, Warranted, Rs. 14 per cwt.
SMITH'S BENCH VICES. 4 INCH to 7 INCH.
PERFORATED ZINC, various patterns.
PAINT BRUSHES of all kinds.
LIPPINCOTE'S WATER FILTER.
SMITH'S ANVILS and HAMMERS, SWAGE ANVILS.
JIM CROWS.
RATCHET BRACES, CALLIPERS, LATHE CARRIERS.
PORTABLE FORGES.
BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
4in. HINGES IRON, with Screw-bolt Staples for Cotton Mills.
PORTLAND CEMENT, just landed, 8½ Bushel Casks. Rs. 12.

N. B.—W. H. W. Co., have just imported 50 & 100 feet lengths of ½ & 1 inch Vulcanized India Rubber Hose with 3 Jets and Nozzle to attach to service Pipes for watering gardens. This Hose being of the best Vulcanized India Rubber, requires no care, and can be laid by for any length of time wet or dry.

PRICE LISTS AND ESTIMATES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

W. H. WALKER & Co.

## Business Announcements.

MRS. HERN, Milliner and Dress-Maker, No. 8, Medow Street, Fort.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, MILLINER, No. 20 MEDOW STREET, FORT.—Always on hand a choice selection of Millinery, &c.

MRS. McAULEY, No. 26, APOLLO STREET, FORT.—Just to hand a choice selection of fashionable Millinery for the present season, moderately priced to ensure ready sale.

N.B.—Wedding and Mourning articles always on hand.

NEW MILLINERY.—Messrs. BANAJEE CUMROODEEN & Co. beg to intimate to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency and Outstations, that they have just received per *Empress of India*, a choice selection of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, consisting of Ladies trimmed and untrimmed White Chip